

Thursday July 21 1977

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Government ready to face strikes rather than give in on wages

Prime Minister left MPs in no doubt yesterday that the Government would rather face strikes, by the most powerful unions, than allow its newly formulated guidelines to be broken

30-vote majority for stern policy

With Mrs Thatcher opening the Tory attack in a new onslaught, the Government yesterday had the support of 312 votes to 282, a government majority of 30.

The Chancellor, he said, would be in touch with the chairmen of the nationalized industries, while the Secretary of State for the Environment would be approaching the local authority negotiating bodies.

He expected that the unions would accept the TUC policy that settlements must run for 12 months and that settlements due before the end of the present phase on July 1 should not be deferred to secure advantage over other groups.

After an appraisal of all the Government's misdeeds, delivered at such a speed that much of the impact was lost on her listeners, Mrs Thatcher got into her stride as she dealt with one heckler after another. Last Friday, she said, marked a totally new departure in income policy. The Government had launched from one strategy to another with a party that was split from above to below the gangway.

Unless the Government broke out of the ever increasing public expenditure into an incentive tax policy the country would never get the expansion that was needed. She condemned Mr Callaghan for not preparing the people for the fact that under free collective bargaining there would be great differences in the amounts that people would get.

Some people would get far less than 10 per cent if differentials were restored, and many would suffer a severe decline in their standard of living.

Mr Parnell, the Liberal spokesman on the economy, said that his party would join with the party long as the Government's resolve in the battle against inflation held. If that resolve faltered, the Liberal party would fight the general election on its own policies and not on the policies of other people's failures.

As the debate ended, Mr Healey told the House that if the guidelines were breached, all hopes for growth of output, living standards and employment would be at risk. Jobs would be the first casualty if the rate of inflation were to take off again.

In that situation, no responsible Government could shirk its duty for maintaining firm control of the money supply and using the necessary fiscal and monetary instruments for that purpose.

Mr Callaghan said it would be weak-minded in the extreme for employers to try to buy themselves out of industrial trouble by dipping into funds for investment to meet pay demands. The Government would be watching carefully any multinational companies that felt they could opt out of the pay guidelines.

Mr Callaghan said that the Government would be expected to give a lead, Mr Callaghan made clear that he and his ministers would be leaning heavily on the negotiators. He would be discussing the guidelines with the chairmen of the three pay review bodies and would point out to them that the national interest was at stake.

Pay and prices gap 'at widest'

Figures published yesterday show that the gap between earnings and prices is wider than at any time since the information was first collected in the early 1960s. In the year to May, earnings rose by 10.3 per cent while the cost of living soared by 17.1 per cent.

Since phase two began last July, earnings have risen 8.8 per cent and prices by 16.3 per cent.

Change of law to abolish lifetime treason urged

A number of people who may present grievances or complaints to Parliament or the monarch.

Another is the Unlawful Drilling Act, 1819, one of the notorious Six Acts of Lord Liverpool's Administration, passed in the turbulent aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, to prohibit private military exercises, movements or rallies.

The commission suggests that those and other laws should remain on the statute book at least until they can be incorporated into new legislation on public order.

On treason and seditious activity among the Armed Forces, the commission recommends the repeal of the Incitement to Mutiny Act, which was passed after the Royal Navy mutiny at the Nile in 1797. It makes no proposal about the continuance of the Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934, which makes it an offence to seduce any member of the Armed Forces from his duty or allegiance and to possess any documents calculated to bring about such a breach of duty or allegiance.

Miss Pat Arrowsmith, was imprisoned two years ago under the Act for distributing at Aldershot leaflets that called for the withdrawal of British soldiers from Northern Ireland. The European Human Rights Commission at Strasbourg has agreed to consider her submission that the Act contravenes free speech. The National Council for Civil Liberties and some Labour MPs are known to be unhappy about the Act.

The commission says it is not making proposals about the future of the disaffection Act because the issue is basically one of balancing freedom of speech against the needs of national security. That, it says, can be determined only by Parliament guided by government, much of which may be available only to government.

But if the Act is to be retained, the commission suggests, it should be clearly limited to inciting a member of the Armed Forces to a fundamental breach of duty. At present, a person who persuades a soldier to overstay his leave commits an offence under the Act.

Architects get approval for advertisements

Architects are to be allowed to advertise their services, the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects decided last night.

Eric Lyons, immediate past president of the institute, said during the discussion that advertising would give architects "an honourable alternative to the golf club as a means of soliciting work."

The decision allows architects to give information "which is factual and relevant and neither misleading or unfair to others nor important to the profession."

BMA warning of sanctions for better pay

A clash with the Government leading to sanctions could not be ruled out to get better pay and conditions for the medical profession, Dr James Cameron, chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association, told the annual representative meeting in Glasgow. A closed shop was decisively rejected. Labour's evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service urged further local government and health service reorganization.

Babycham victory

Showers, makers of Babycham, won the second round of a legal fight to prove that the French have no monopoly on the word "champagne". The Court of Appeal, by a majority of two to one, gave Showers the right to use the word in presenting their product.

Hard-hearted British

The British are less sympathetic to victims of poverty than people of other EEC member countries, according to a European Commission poll.

Soldier shot in chest

Private Colin Dixon, aged 18, of Billingham, Cleveland, serving with the 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry, was shot by a sniper in West Belfast yesterday and was very seriously injured.



A New Yorker pedals through the spray from a fire hydrant in an attempt to escape the 100°F heatwave that is affecting most of the United States.

Mr Beigin says Israel will take part in new Geneva peace talks

Washington, July 20.—Mr Menachem Beigin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said today Israel was prepared to take part in a recommended session of the Geneva Middle East peace conference after October 10 this year. But he appeared to rule out participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Beigin, speaking at a press conference, was disclosing the framework of a proposal designed to bring peace to the Middle East which he presented to President Carter during two days of talks here.

He said most of the countries taking part in the Geneva conference should set any prior conditions before its resumption.

He added that the countries at the conference should be Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan. Israel would also agree to Lebanon's participation if this were suggested. But he made no reference to the PLO, whose presence at the conference table is regarded as essential by some Arab states.

Setting out his proposals for a reconvened peace conference, Mr Beigin said it should start with public statements by the countries involved, after which "mixed commissions" should be established. These commissions, three or four of them depending on whether Lebanon was involved in the negotiations, would have rotating chairmanships.

In that framework, "peace treaties will be negotiated," he said. "When we say a peace treaty we mean mainly the termination of a state of war."

Although he earlier avoided a reference to the PLO, he ended his opening remarks by declaring: "We cannot accept participation of that organization."

Mr Beigin was speaking in the auditorium of the old Executive Office building next to the White House, where President Carter holds his press conferences.

He welcomed remarks by the United States State Department spokesman recently supporting the signing of peace treaties by Israel and its neighbours, pointing out that the United States and its allies signed such treaties with Japan after the Second World War.

He said that after declaring that the state of war was terminated, the treaties should establish geographic boundaries between the countries and later go on to the question of diplomatic and economic relations.

"We want peace, we want real peace. We want real peace," he said. "We want peace, we want peace, we want peace."

He said that if the delegations from the PLO were represented, the door to negotiations would not be shut.

Beirut, July 20.—The Palestine Liberation Organization today rejected Mr Beigin's "so-called peace plan" as a manoeuvre "to buy time and sow dissent within the Arab ranks."

How CIA planned to bend minds

From David Cross, Washington, July 20.

Documents were made public today which give new details of how prisoners in American jails were used as unwitting guinea pigs as part of a secret programme run by the Central Intelligence Agency to test the effects of various drugs on human behaviour.

The documents were made available to reporters by Mr John Marks, a former State Department intelligence analyst who obtained them in dribs and drabs from a reluctant CIA after starting legal proceedings under the Freedom of Information Act.

They show that in 1956 the agency tested a drug called bulbocapnine on convicts at an undisclosed state penitentiary. The drug was known to cause amnesia and the CIA wanted to find out whether it induced loss of speech, memory, will power and sensitivity to pain.

Mr Marks has obtained 1,000 pages of documents covering various aspects of the programme from 1949 to 1963. A further 5,000 pages of documents have since been discovered by the agency and he hopes to get hold of these shortly.

The programme, which bore the code names MK-Ultra and MK-Deila, first came to light in 1965.

Division of Post Office functions proposed

By Kenneth Owen

Proposals to reorganize the Post Office into two separate organizations, handling posts and telecommunications respectively, were welcomed yesterday by the Post Office itself.

The Post Office Engineering Union, the Post Office Users' National Council and the Telephone Users' Association.

They were criticized by Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers.

The proposal to split the corporation into bodies called the Post Office and the Telecommunications Authority was contained, as expected, in the report of the Post Office Review Committee, chaired by Mr Charles Carter, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University.

The committee also recommended a single council for Post Office and telecommunications affairs. It would not be a managing body but would advise the Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, said: "We believe separation would be a managing body but would advise the Secretary of State for Industry."

The committee also recommended a single council for Post Office and telecommunications affairs. It would not be a managing body but would advise the Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Jackson said that splitting the Post Office would be a very expensive mistake. The customer was bound to pay for the Post Office, but it added, the proposed advisory council would bring together at the centre a wide range of issues and responsibilities, which would result in a tighter process of centralization than has ever before existed.

In its initial response to the committee's report, the Post Office said that some parts of the report were helpful; others were less so, arising from an incomplete understanding of Post Office difficulties. In some places the review gave misleading impressions.

The corporation added: "The report does not make clear that some of the criticisms of the Post Office had been made by the Post Office itself in evidence to the review committee, along with solutions; some of which have been accepted by the committee and appear in the report as the Committee's own proposals."

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, said in a parliamentary written reply that the Government wished to provide a full opportunity for consideration of the issues raised in the report. A White Paper would be published.

Poll shows Grunwick staff reject union

By Robert Parker

The vast majority of workers at the Grunwick film processing factory in north London do not want to join a union, according to an opinion poll carried out at the factory yesterday by Gallup, under the supervision of Mr Norman Webb, Gallup's managing director.

The poll was organized suddenly and without the prior knowledge of the employees on the one day of the week that the Scrum court of inquiry was not sitting. The inquiry is examining the causes of the 11-month-old dispute which is over the recognition of the Association of Professional, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apccs) and the reinstatement of workers who were dismissed after walking out last August over their grievances.

The opinion poll found that 85 per cent (376 people) did not want a trade union to negotiate their pay and conditions and for things to stay as they are at present, 6 per cent (12) said they wanted a union, 5 per cent (11) did not know, and 4 per cent (8) of the returns were spoilt or blank.

The results also showed that 87 per cent (180) did not want to be members of Apccs, compared with 3 per cent (7) who did, 6 per cent (12) who did not know, and 4 per cent (8) who filled in papers not at all or incorrectly.

On the important question of the reinstatement of those remaining of the original 137 who walked out, the poll found that 82 per cent of the workforce (170) did not want the strikers back, 4 per cent (8) thought there should be reinstatement, 8 per cent (17) did not know, and 6 per cent (11) of the replies were spoilt or blank.

The poll was carried out by Mr George Ward, managing director of Grunwick, to counter allegations made by Apccs in the court of inquiry that another opinion poll held.

Continued on page 2, col 6

Last hurrah from Blandings Castle

By Philip Howard

"The effect of this on Jeff was sensational. To have hands tapping him on the shoulder and voices saying 'Ho' where no hands or voices should have been would have startled the most phlegmatic man. He rose perhaps six inches into the air and came to earth too short of breath to speak."

The plot thickens, like mine-stone into which the water has abominably emitted too much Parmesan. But the voice is clearly that of the master, P. G. Wodehouse, who died two years ago, or else an imposter. It is the true, the blushing Wodehouse, and no sneaking plagiarist aping the great man.

His voice has not been finally silenced by the grave. A large number of papers have been discovered in the Wodehouse estate, including a page of new notes and drafts for *Sunset at Blandings*, the novel he was working on when he died.

They include the passage containing the above paragraph, with crossings-out and emendations that illustrate the creative Wodehouse at work.

Chatto and Windus were to publish a half-finished version of *Sunset at Blandings* this month. The new material establishes a definitive text running almost to the end, with the nature of the finale, where as usual every mechanical knave is wonderfully unravelled, young lovers are reunited, and the wicked find themselves up to their moustaches in that old mine-stone, all planned in intricate detail in Wodehouse's working notes.

Richard Osborne, the learned Wodehouse scholar and exegete, is editing the new material and preparing a selection of the notes. Publication of *Sunset at Blandings*, for which devotees have been waiting with impatience while they wait, has therefore been put back until October. And the book will now include reproductions of a number of these pages of the work in progress.

These drafts will be like their master at work, deciding how Lord Emsworth, deep in Whiffle on *The Car of the Pig* for the last time this side of Elysium, should be wrenched from its magic pages let again by intruders.

Intruders, the very word is like a bell to toll us back to Wodehouse. The entry of two intruders, one young Smith, whom he had come to love as a son, the other someone he had forgotten, were having serious effects. However, any friend of his friend Smith was a friend of his, so he welcomed the pair warmly.

"Come in, my dear fellows, come in. I'm sorry, I keep forgetting your names to Lord." "Of course, Mr. Smith." "Of Scotland Yard." This puzzled Lord Emsworth. "But that's in London, isn't it?" "Yes, my lord." "Then what are you doing in Shropshire?" "Jeff was able to help him. What ho. What ho. The political and economic situation may be as seamy as anything since the lower ground floor and basement of Dante's Inferno. But no year that promises an unexpected last hurrah from Wodehouse can be written off as wholly bad."

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HOME NEWS

BMA rejects closed shop but leader hints at sanctions to restore doctors' status

From John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Glasgow

Persuasion and force are the only two ways of getting better pay and conditions for the medical profession, Dr. James Cameron, chairman of the council of the British Medical Association, told the annual representative meeting, the doctors' parliament which decides policy, at its opening session in Glasgow yesterday.

He appeared to favour persuasion while not ruling out a clash with the Government leading to some sort of sanctions.

"A certainty is that we, as part of the professional classes, are no longer prepared to see our place in society undermined any further by measures said to be needed for national survival but often having more relevance to political philosophy or even political chicanery," he said, to applause.

A motion against affiliation with the TUC was overwhelmingly carried and one proposing a closed shop decisively rejected. A proposal that Mr

Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, should be invited to address the conference tomorrow was defeated.

Dr Cameron was cheered and received a standing ovation from the 600 delegates. He said a statement by Mr Ennals deploring decisions by hospital doctors to take industrial action, was unfortunate.

"I hope Mr Ennals will take careful note of these words of mine because his uncompromising statement has done nothing to ease my task today or cool the justified anger of doctors," he said.

Dr Cameron said that a clash with the Government would undoubtedly follow if it invoked "obvious and compelling reasons" (as can be done under the terms of reference) not to implement an interim award by the independent review body.

"It would hardly be realistic to attempt to redress wholly the underpayment of years at a stroke, but I have no doubt that the struggle for better terms is now on and that now is the time to demonstrate our will to win," he said.

He doubted whether most doctors would be prepared, however serious the dispute, to withdraw entirely from the sick and injured. The difficulty was to adopt sanctions that did not conflict with a doctor's fundamental obligation to his patients.

The question now was whether to accept the present situation in sullen silence or adopt the union weapons and go along the road leading to the closed shop and affiliation to the TUC.

Dr Cameron said the profession was finding allies in such professional workers as engineers, bankers and senior managers, who had put their case to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary of State for Employment last Tuesday.

As long ago as January, 1967, the profession had told Mr Kenneth Robinson, then Minister of Health, that it faced a continuous increase in work. To contain that, junior doctors had negotiated a closed contract and consultants now wished to do the same.

"It is totally unreasonable of the Government or the pub-

lic to expect that doctors should carry an increasing and limitless burden of work and be on duty or on call for the whole of the time on a fixed salary. That era has come to an end," he said to applause.

The fact that in comparison with incomes in Europe and elsewhere the medical profession in Britain was pitifully underpaid was a constant threat to standards of care.

In the debate on affiliation to the TUC, Dr W. J. Appleford, of Canterbury, a member of the council, said the attitude of the council to doctors was one of arrogance. Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, had criticized hospital doctors without first finding out what they wanted. The TUC thought that doctors were already overpaid members of the health care team and planned to reduce their status.

Dr R. A. Keable-Elliott, chairman of the Family Doctors' Committee, gave modified support to a closed-shop system. People who worked in the NHS should contribute to the running cost of negotiating their pay and conditions, he said.

NUM rejects TUC plea for pay claim moderation

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

A blunt rejection of the TUC economic committee's appeal for moderation in the coming round of pay claims came yesterday from leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, who indicated they would be swayed from their determination to secure rises of up to 64 a week for coalface workers from November 1.

Under present pay policy, which incorporates the 12-month rule between settlements, the miners are not eligible for more money before next March.

Earlier this week the economic committee placed great stress on maintaining the 12-month rule and warned powerful unions that they would jeopardize the weak if they insisted on regaining in money terms ground apparently lost since 1975 or earlier.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, repeated his opposition to any further wage restraint and urged unions to ignore the 12-month rule. Mr Michael McGahey, the union's vice-president, said: "We must reject any further straitjacket."

Leaders of the National Union of Railworkers confirmed their intention of pressing ahead with a 63.5 per cent wage rise next April. Mr Russell Tuck, acting general secretary, said that while the union would observe the 12-month rule it was committed to restoring wages to the May, 1975, position.

Conciliatory move: A supervisor was suspended by the National Coal Board last night in an attempt to avoid a strike by South Wales miners on August 8. The strike threat was issued earlier yesterday.

The board said the National Union of Mineworkers had agreed that the man, who was disciplined for a breach of safety regulations, should be suspended until the outcome of an independent inquiry. It had also agreed to accept the findings of the inquiry.



Grumwick workers voting in yesterday's poll.

No pressure in Grumwick opinion poll

Continued from page 1

In February, which gave similar results, had been preceded by pressure on staff to vote against the union.

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The poll was carried out under the personal supervision of Mr Webb. He said that

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Continued from page 1

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MPs' worry at prospect of judging colleagues

By David Wood
Political Editor

The Cabinet is expected to decide at 10 Downing St this morning whether to take a vote on Tuesday's debate the Commons a motion that House takes note of the report of the select committee into the conduct of Mr J. G. L. Poulson.

In either event, all the 10 members named in the report Mr Maudling, Mr John G. and Mr Alfred Roberts, have an immediate opportunity to make a personal statement to the House.

Many frontbencher backbenchers on both sides of the House are deeply troubled by the prospect of having to judge their colleagues in a vote on Tuesday night.

Mr John Parker, Labour backbencher, has motions calling for the resignation of Mr Cordell "for a contempt of this House," censuring Mr Maudling, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an "inconsistent with the standards of this House" and "from its members."

Practice makes clear that penalties are available in the House by members' motion and expulsion is a possibility, of course, but the heavier penalty of the House.

It is 30 years since a member was expelled, and MPs then sat in the House from a reputation of experience. The Speaker, when he put it, assumes his tribune hat and order. Some senior MPs say that they wish the House to be a "court of law."

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Proposals on quotation of VAT are endorsed

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Consumer Protection Advisory Committee has, with some modifications, endorsed proposals made by Mr Gordon Barrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, to prohibit the quotation of prices and charges exclusive of VAT.

Mr Barrie referred the practice, and that of quoting VAT-exclusive recommended retail prices to the committee in January under the Fair Trading Act, 1973, on the ground that they adversely affected the economic interests of consumers.

In its report, published yesterday, the committee concludes that it could find no evidence of economic loss arising from the quotation of recommended retail prices, and does not propose to control it.

It also rejects Mr Barrie's proposal that it should be illegal to show VAT-exclusive prices unless the aggregate price including VAT is given equal prominence alongside. The committee decided that it would be sufficient for the amount of VAT to be clearly shown, without making it a criminal offence for the trader to do the addition himself.

Another modification, applying to fixed-price quotations and estimates only, allows the rates of VAT to be charged to quoted with the VAT-exclusive price, instead of the actual amount of VAT.

VAT-exclusive prices: A report on practices relating to advertising, display or otherwise quoting VAT-exclusive prices or charges (House of Commons Paper 416, Stationery Office, 50p).

Dr J. P. Mackintosh, Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian, has had to have a heart operation in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He was admitted on Monday with a respiratory complaint.

Reorganization of NHS proposed

By Our Social Policy Correspondent

The Labour Party has called for further local government and health service reorganization in evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service.

It proposes that about two hundred district health councils should replace the area health authorities and district health authorities. They would be separate from a reorganized local government structure of about two hundred district authorities.

The health councils would run the service day to day, and revised regional authorities would control distribution of cash and staff.

The party affirms its belief in strong central direction of the health service. It rejects the notion of raising finance locally, emphasizing that the national principle must be preserved and strengthened.

To improve democratic accountability, it suggests that the new health authorities should have a tripartite structure, a third of the members being elected by all NHS staff, a third directly elected by local voters, and a third nominated by the Secretary of State for Social Services.

The party's evidence was published yesterday in a booklet, *The Right to Health*. The booklet includes proposals published earlier this year for reforms in medical education to reflect wider health needs; policies to encourage more careful use of drugs; and a narrowing of the gap in health standards between different parts of Britain and different social classes.

It also calls for policies to promote the introduction of local health centres, including a change in procedures to allow young, go-ahead family doctors to be brought into

areas badly served by existing GPs.

It urges that the capital budget for the service should be increased by at least half over the next 20 years, to modernize or replace buildings. Overall spending on the health service should go up by at least 3 per cent.

Mr Barbara Castle, MP, the former Secretary of State for Social Services, who chaired the working party which compiled the evidence, said yesterday that the report was "a charter of hope for restoring to the original aims of the NHS."

Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, issued a statement yesterday, in defence as giving "full-blooded support to the basic principle of a national health service paid for out of general taxation but free at the time of use."

The Right to Health, Labour's plans for the National Health Service, 50p.

The Irish take a stiff line over the hard stuff

By Michael Horsnell

Few things are more contemptible to the Irish than drinking to excess, according to a report commissioned by the Irish Catholic Bishops' Conference.

A little too much of the hard stuff caused great disapprobation from the lay Catholics of the republic who constitute 96 per cent of the population. Except in extenuating circumstances, of course.

On the good authority of a significant number of the 2,623 people interviewed by the conference's research and development unit drinking to excess might just be pardonable if one is "celebrating" or "under pressure."

That observation which clearly destroys the popular myth that the Irish like a drink or two, was announced yesterday by the Catholic Press and Information Service in Dublin.

The report, the third of a series of four into moral values of Catholics, says drinking to excess evokes almost universal disapproval, with three in four

regarding it as always wrong and one in five as generally wrong.

But, the report says, "the main exception given by the 'generally wrong' group is in the case of weddings, parties and celebrations. Alcoholics are singled out by one in five of those making exceptions. A small proportion would judge the situation according to whether or not the drinker has dependants. About a seventh of the exceptions were 'if worried / upset / under pressure'."

In comparison, more than 85 per cent of those interviewed regard missing Mass as wrong, while 84 per cent believe "failing to do Easter duty" is always wrong, and 47.6 per cent say the same applies to not paying dues.

The report also challenges the image of the Irishman as a fighter. Killing, or seriously injuring someone is thought to be wrong by 99.5 per cent, with only a third seeing possible exceptions such as accidents, self-defence or in a "just war."

Soya protein urged for school meals

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

More than 52.5m a year could be saved by replacing some meat in school meals with protein made from North American soya beans, processors said yesterday.

That would be the saving if only a tenth of meat served was replaced with soya, as recommended by the Government's scientific advisers.

Mr Eric Learmonth, chairman of the Vegetable Protein Association, said in London yesterday that replacement of three per cent would raise the saving to £7.5m.

"This is going to maintain the protein content of the British diet," Mr Learmonth said. "Countries like our are either going to have to go with meat or pay a very high price."

Soya protein, which can be added to mince without changing the latter's taste or appearance, costs caterers 9p a pound after water is added to it. Livestock farmers see it as a threat to their livelihood.

New talks expected soon on Ulster devolution

From Stewart Tindler
Belfast

Fresh talks between civil servants and political leaders in Northern Ireland on the possibilities of a devolved administration are expected next month.

It is accepted that it may be six months or more before success of failure in the talks can be determined.

The hope remains that a form of advisory assembly can be set up, creating a tier above the local district councils. There would be no executive but a committee system covering areas of given responsibility. If the assembly, numbering between 60 and 80, succeeded, the next stage could be a form of devolved government.

The Alliance Party's talks have reached the point where questions of the details and powers of the first stage have been discussed. It now awaits the result of talks with the Ulster Unionists and the Social and Democratic Labour Party.

The position of the Ulster Unionists is complex. Some

Record receipts reported by building society

By Margaret Drummond

Investment receipts and mortgage approvals reached record levels in the first half of this year, Mr Leonard Williams, chief general manager of the Nationwide Building Society said yesterday.

Nationwide's assets increased by 9.9 per cent to £2,505m in the six months to the end of June. Receipts totalled £582.5m, an increase of £93.5m on the same period last year.

Withdrawals rose to £364.1m, but net receipts were still £218.4m. Mortgage advances totalled £251m, £2.2m more than in the first six months of last year.

Mr Williams said that Nationwide was approving loans at a rate of more than £60m a month. In the first six months more than half of Nationwide loans went to first-time house buyers and a third were on pre-1914 properties.

It seemed unlikely there would be a rapid increase in house prices this year unless earnings growth accelerated.

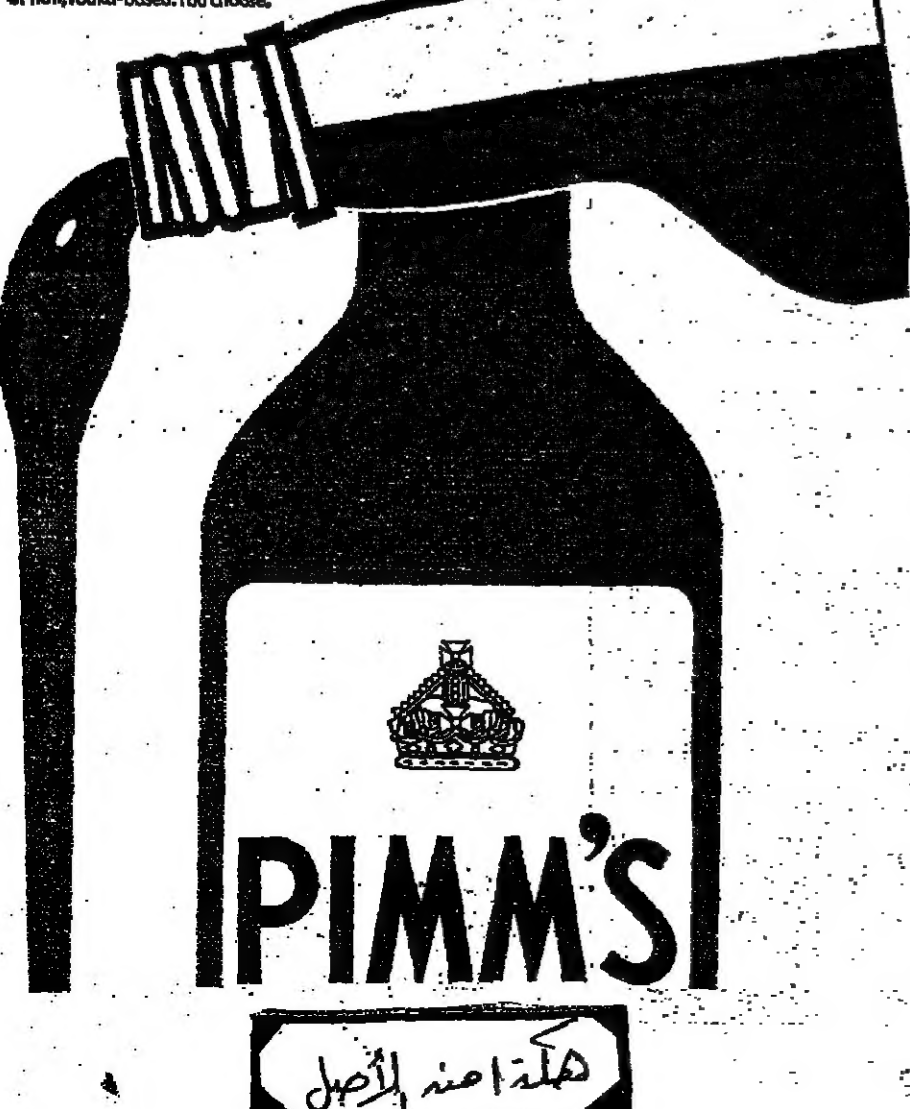
Profit margin on potatoes

The commission also that the gross margin on potatoes, cabbages, sweet turnips were all more than in the pound early this year.

The Price Commission latest survey of vegetable says that gross profit on potatoes in May was in the pound almost the level of a year before.

Midsummer downpour.

From's comes either gin-based or now vodka-based. You choose.



Helicopter chief described as uncompromising baron

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Mr Alan Bristow, chairman of Bristow Helicopters, was described at a government inquiry in Glasgow yesterday as "an uncompromising baron."

The inquiry, before Lord McDonald, the Scottish judge, is into the dispute at Bristow Helicopters in Aberdeen, which led to a seven-week strike by pilots operating to the North Sea oil rigs.

A letter, from one of the dismissed pilots, Captain Brian Baldwin, and signed by Mr Michael Tugendhat, counsel for the Bristow Helicopter Company, was alleged to have been sent to Mr Bristow. It stated: "You insist we are in breach of contract. Sir, our contracts have been compared to those of bondsmen in the fourteenth century. No serf has had a more uncompromising baron."

The inquiry continued beyond its scheduled closing time last night to allow Mr Bristow to give his side of the story.

Mr Tugendhat asked: "Do you regularly employ members of unions?"

Mr Bristow replied: "I have never asked, and I hope none of my staff has ever asked, a person whether he is a member of a union or not, whether they are Jewish, Christian or members of the Chinese, Bible Society. It is not something I would tolerate."

Mr Bristow said the company had rejected a claim by the British Airline Pilots' Association (BAPF) for recognition in March this year because it did not represent most of the pilots in the company.

He said he had no part in the transfer of Captain Peter Royston to Nigeria.

The personality of Captain Royston, aged 32, the central figure in the dispute, was discussed.

First Officer David Lewis, aged 29, now flying for Bristow in Nigeria, said he was not satisfied with flights he shared with Captain Royston, who had an arrogant manner in the cockpit.

The inquiry continues.

Wide regional variations in waiting lists for trial

By a Staff Reporter

Questions of justice apart, treatment at the hands of the law depends considerably on where one comes into contact with it, according to judicial statistics for 1976 produced by the Lord Chancellor's Office.

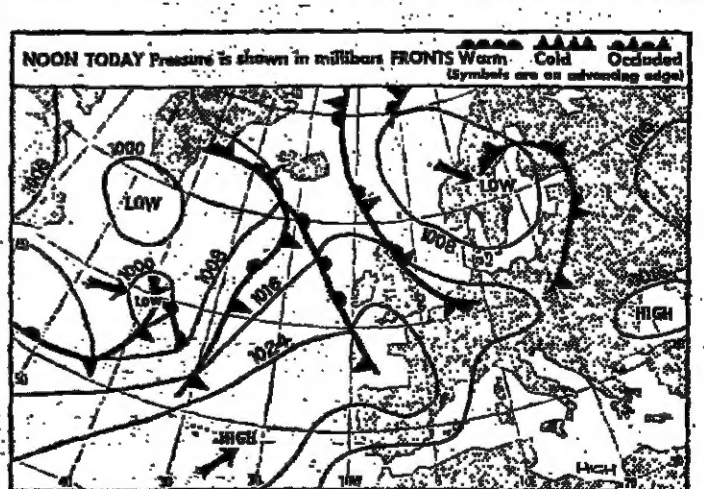
That apparent fact of legal life surfaces most clearly in the way that criminal business is conducted in the Crown Courts in England and Wales.

In London courts, for example, 19 per cent of defendants committed for trial are dealt with in less than eight weeks, and 57 per cent in less than 20 weeks. In the West, on the other hand, 77 per cent are dealt with in less than eight weeks, and 98 per cent in less than 20 weeks.

Elsewhere figures show the increasing burden on the legal system. In the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) for example, there were 6,499 appeals registered in 1976, compared with 5,107 in 1975.

Judicial Statistics, Annual Report 1976, Stationery Office, Cmd 6875, 22.50p.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 5.8 am
Sun sets: 9.5 pm
Moon rises: 11.1 am
Moon sets: 11.2 pm
First quarter: July 22.
Lighting up: 9.35 pm to 4.40 am.
High water: London Bridge, 5.42 am, 5.2m (23.5ft); 5.51 pm, 7.0m (23.0ft). Avonmouth, 11.10 am, 12.6m (41.4ft); 11.22 pm, 12.6m (41.2ft). Dover, 2.46 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 3.6 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Hull, 3.54 am, 7.1m (23.3ft); 10.31 pm, 6.6m (21.8ft). Liverpool, 2.53 am, 9.0m (29.5ft); 3.21 pm, 8.7m (28.4ft).

A ridge of high pressure will move slowly E across the British Isles. Later a trough of low pressure will approach some W districts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, Central S, Central N, England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny spells; wind W, light; max temp 18°C (70°F).
East Angles, E. England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).
N. Wales, NW England, Lake

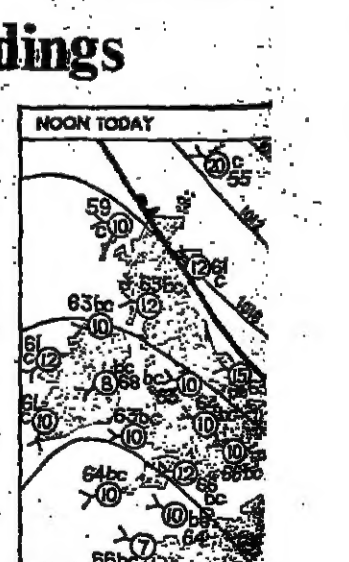
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MPs' HOME NEWS

at pro of tougher curbs on art exports considered after new danger signs

By David W. Political Editor

The Cabinet Minister of State, Lord Donaldson of Kings, has announced that the Committee on National Heritage, which is considering proposals to tighten the regulations governing the export of works of art, has decided to recommend that the Government should consider imposing tougher curbs on art exports after new danger signs.

The proposals were submitted to the Committee by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, and will be considered by the House of Commons in the near future.

In the past year four items of art have been sold abroad, and the Committee is concerned that the Government should consider imposing tougher curbs on art exports after new danger signs.

The Committee is also concerned that the Government should consider imposing tougher curbs on art exports after new danger signs.

White Lion school saved by donors

By Mark Vaughan of The Times Educational Supplement

The experimental White Lion School in North London is to continue for at least two more terms, following offers of money yesterday.

The school, which was founded in 1972, had been threatened with closure after the London Education Authority decided by 18 votes to 13 not to grant aid to the school to the extent of £20,000. Offers totalling £10,000 had been received by last night.

The school has successfully educated children in a run-down part of Islington, where many of them were difficult pupils and persistent truants in previous schools. Staff at White Lion still feel, as they did when it first opened five years ago, that the ILA is the "logical source of funds". They say they are asking for no more money than would be spent by the authority if the 50 children were in conventional schools.

However, the ILA argued that shortages of funds and demands from other worthy groups forced it to reject the application.

Parents were told last night that the school had been saved by donors.

More freedom for tote recommended

By Christopher Warman

A greatly increased number of tote betting shops with the freedom to take bets on any event, including the Miss World contest, are among proposals put forward in a House of Commons report on the Horserace Totalisator Board published yesterday.

The report, from the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, also recommends that off-course betting at tote odds should be confined to tote betting shops. That would help to justify the existence of the tote as the provider of an alternative system of betting to the bookmakers, and remove the obligation on bookmakers to make a payment to the board for the use of tote odds.

A royal commission on gambling has already begun work. But the committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Kaberry, urges implementation of the proposals as soon as practicable, without waiting for any recommendations from the royal commission.

The report discloses that racing's income from betting for 1976-77 is estimated at about £2m, of which bookmakers are expected to contribute £1.5m and the totalisator board £0.5m. Apart from its on-course activities, the tote operates 109 betting shops, compared with nearly 14,000 private betting shops.

The committee recommends that the number of tote betting shops should be increased to about 300 to take account of the turnover derived from betting at tote odds. At present 14 per cent of betting turnover is estimated to be tote odds betting. If the tote could show that there was a growing demand for tote odds betting, its market share at betting shops should be proportionately increased.

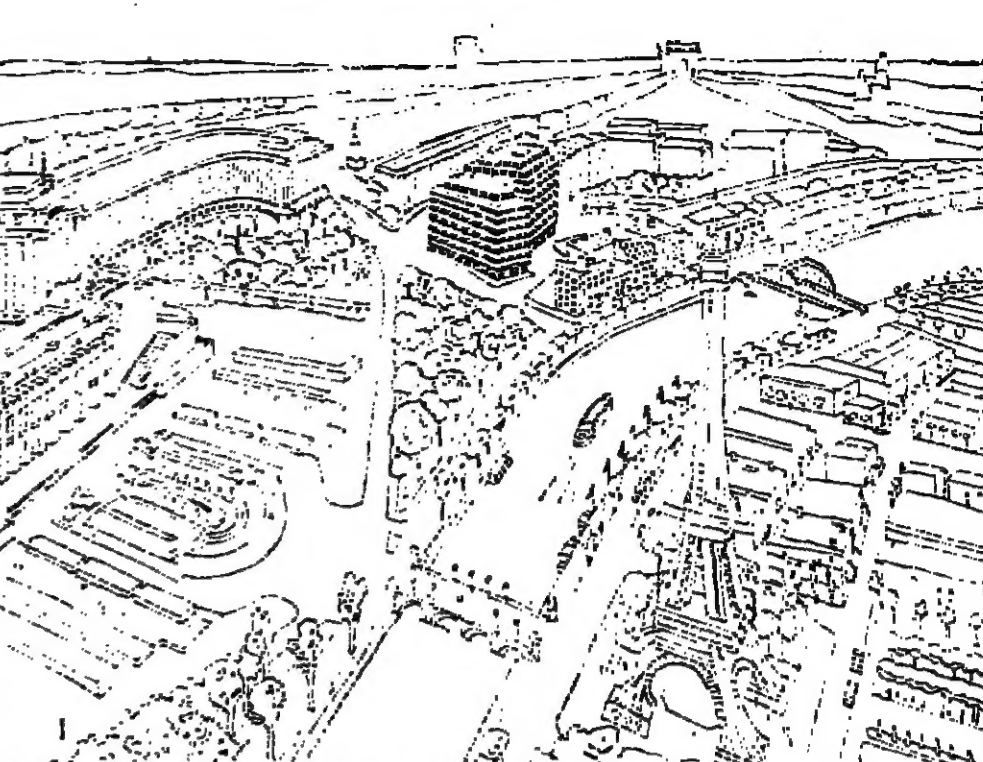
Taking evidence, the committee found that while the board would like the tote to accept bets on almost any kind of event, the Horserace Board had indicated it would "probably" disapprove of betting on the Miss World or Mr Universe contests, bookmakers, the leadership of political parties and even the prospect of snow on Christmas Day. The committee saw "little virtue and

overlooking the Trocadero gardens

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Historian calls for accountability of security services

By David W. Political Editor

The author of the article, Mr. Andrew, aged 35, is a lecturer in history at Cambridge University, believes that the degree of secrecy maintained by Whitehall and the intelligence services about their activities, powers and budget is "totally indefensible and contrary to the interests of the country".

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Attack on intelligence secrecy

By David W. Political Editor

The "obsessive" secrecy surrounding the British intelligence services, and their freedom from public accountability, could be attacked in the latest issue of the quarterly journal of the Royal Society for International Affairs.

Mr. Andrew, aged 35, is a lecturer in history at Cambridge University, believes that the degree of secrecy maintained by Whitehall and the intelligence services about their activities, powers and budget is "totally indefensible and contrary to the interests of the country".

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Think of your international bank as a Symphony Orchestra

1. When the score is marked prestissimo, how's the ensemble?
2. Does the repertoire stretch from an American in Paris to an Italian Girl in Algiers?
3. Are they (b) or just a little (#)?
4. What they gain on the overture do they lose on the finale?

If you rated your bank's performance the way you'd rate that of an orchestra would yours deserve an encore?

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Recordings Liverpool policy threatened

By David W. Political Editor

Mr. Harry Liverpool, chairman of Liverpool Libraries and Arts Committee, has written strong terms to Mr. Roy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, in his criticism of the committee's attitude to the campaign to save the Royal Court Theatre, Liverpool.

Mr. Harry, who is chairman of the Liverpool Arts Association, said in his letter that he was obliged to write to the Secretary-General in the Times and press comment, and that the city council had been involved in discussions with the Arts Council and the Arts Council of Great Britain in the early 1970s.

Mr. Harry said that the price being asked was "high" and the conditions "unfavourable" for the city to agree a satisfactory deal.

Mr. Harry said that the Arts Council would not then have been able to negotiate, and that the city council had been involved in discussions with the Arts Council and the Arts Council of Great Britain in the early 1970s.

Radioactivity tests for Manchester's lakes

From a Special Correspondent

Whitehaven

After a suggestion that the populace of Manchester may be affected by drinking water from Cumbrian lakes, the Windermere Inquiry Inspector, Mr. Justice Parker, ruled yesterday that the lakes should be tested for a tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen.

The suggestion was made by Mr. John Urquhart, of the Windermere Inquiry equal rights committee. Mr. Justice Parker said he suspected that it was wholly unsound but the matter should be quickly tested.

He instructed Lord Silcock, QC, for British Nuclear Fuels, to arrange for sampling in all the lakes that supply Manchester. Sampling is a quick procedure and the findings will take a day to assess.

Primary sources of supply to the Manchester district's population of 2,500,000 are Thirlmere, Haweswater and the reservoir at Wet Sleddale. Secondary sources are Ullswater and Windermere.

Leyland answer to complaint about gearbox

By David W. Political Editor

British Leyland answered complaints about faulty gearboxes in its Fleetline buses yesterday - after West Midlands County Council had reported 1,100 breakdowns in its 1,900 buses in the past year.

The company's bus division said that in the past three years only six gearboxes have been replaced by Leyland under its normal warranty period.

Mr. Marcus Smith, general manager of Leyland truck and bus passenger vehicle division, said the Fleetline bus was developed nearly 20 years ago. After improvements to the gearbox, it became clear that West Midlands was encountering difficulties relative to the second-life of the gearbox.

National concert hall for Wales is to go ahead

By Our Planning Reporter

A new £4m national concert hall for Wales, seating two thousand people, is the showpiece of a £22m redevelopment plan for the centre of Cardiff, details of which were announced yesterday.


The scheme is a partial replacement for a much larger and more controversial project by Ravenscroft Properties, which was abandoned in March 1975, after the estimated cost had risen to £125m.

The concert hall will be financed partly by the City Council and partly by a film government grant.

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HOME NEWS

£5m scheme for policy studies institute in London proposed

By David Walker
Of The Times Higher
Education Supplement

The Social Science Research Council yesterday announced a £5m scheme to establish an Institute of Policy Studies in London. The council will make an endowment of £2m over 10 years, provided the rest of the money can be found from charitable foundations, private companies and other sources.

The institute, which will in some respects resemble the Brookings Institution in Washington, will have a staff of 40 researchers by 1980. Its foundations such as Ford, Rowntree and Leverhulme are willing to cooperate with the council, a director will be appointed by Easter next year.

A recent personal attempt by Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, to gather support for a "British Brookings" founded on the apparent reluctance of the Ford Foundation to provide a large sum for it.

In a statement of its plan, the details of which will probably be announced in September, the SSRC said: "The institute's work will strengthen the bridge between policy and analysis and between theory and practice in public decision making."

"The institute could be concerned with research into social

policies (for example, housing, education), the technological and environmental aspects of transport policies, the interaction of social and economic policies, government structures and systems and methodological problems."

Responding to the recently expressed anxiety of the independent policy studies centres, such as the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, about their finances, Mr Derek Robinson, chairman of the SSRC, said he hoped the pool of money available for policy studies would grow. It was not the SSRC's intention by competing for a limited amount of money to drive the independent centres out of existence, he said.

Prospects questioned: Disquiet about the prospect of a British Brookings was expressed at the annual meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House yesterday. Mr Robert Belgrave, a director of BP (Trading), a company which is a corporate member of the institute, spoke of the need to build on the proved strength of Chatham House and the other independent centres of policy studies rather than create a new body. Independent centres should pool expertise and costs and present a united front to financial contributors.

Reprieve for Trinity House role

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Trinity House, whose ancient pilotage role around the British coast would be abolished under official proposals in 1974, is reprieved under new proposals published yesterday.

Instead of a central pilotage board controlling pilotage throughout the country, the Advisory Committee on Pilotage recommends pilotage commissioners in a mainly advisory role. Instead of replacing Trinity House with representative bodies in each of the big ports, the committee recommends that it should continue in its present form, operating in London, Southampton, Harwich, Dover and about 40 others, if that is the wish of the pilotage interests in those ports.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, said in a written reply in the Commons that he was pleased the committee, including representatives from shipowners, port authorities, pilots, and Trinity House, had been able to reach an agreed report, and would consider its advice carefully in preparing legislation for the next session. The main recommendations are:

1. The actual running of pilotage services should remain a local responsibility.

2. The establishment of a central body to oversee research, appeals and complaints consisting of between 10 and 14 pilotage commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State with a small staff of about 10.

3. There should be no barrier to Trinity House continuing as pilotage authority where that is the wish of pilotage interests in districts it now administers.

4. Pilotage certificates should be issued only to masters and chief officers of ships with a thorough knowledge of the district, broadly equivalent to that of a pilot.

5. Certificates to foreigners should be made available only gradually to competent masters and chief officers, initially of EEC states only.

6. Current exemptions from compulsory pilotage of fishing vessels, port authority vessels, and naval ships should be re-examined.

7. The pay of pilots should be reorganised and the future of pilots' pensions secured.

Marine Pilotage, report of the Advisory Committee on Pilotage to the Secretary of State on the future of pilotage legislation (Marine Division, Department of Trade, High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP).

Tories redeem promise to change council

From Our Correspondent, Windermere

The promise of Cumbria Conservative county council departments and committees to save money and reduce waste met with a measure of fulfilment yesterday. The county council approved by a big majority the creation of a new clerk and chief executive's department, a new property and planning department, and a new joint management team, which are intended to streamline the authority's work.

Mr Martin Brannan, chairman of the finance and priorities committee, said it was "a take-over by the elected members of their right to run a council."

Mail orders get more protection

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A revised code of practice introduced by the Mail Order Publishers' Association yesterday offers additional protection to customers who buy books and records through the post.

The association, whose members include Time-Life, the Reader's Digest Association and Book Club Associates, has revised its code of practice since 1970, but the newly revised code has the backing of the Office of Fair Trading.

Customers must in future be given an address to which they can complain and advertisements must include a short statement of the precise terms of their offers.

The code is published by the Mail Order Publishers' Association, 100, W1X 1FD.

'Lock away' call over hard young offenders

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates should have restored to them the power to deal with the persistent, hardened and perhaps seriously disturbed and disruptive young offender, Mr Whitelaw, Conservative frontbench spokesman on home affairs, told the annual meeting last night of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro).

They were a group who must be locked away. One of the main criticisms made of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, was that it failed to provide for just that sort of offender, he said.

It did not differentiate successfully between children who needed care, welfare, better education and more support from society and the small minority who needed strict control and an element of punishment.

There was also a need to protect the public. Crime had risen by a tenth in the first three months of this year, compared with the same period last year. The rise in offences by juveniles was particularly serious.

Mr Whitelaw said he would press for the continued existence of senior attendance centres and the intermediate treatment centre in Birmingham that is helping to keep them out of institutions, ready for its opening today by Mr Roy Jenkins.

Mr Jenkins, as Home Secretary, sanctioned the urban aid grant of £83,000 to pay for the centre, ironically named All Saints, and 13 locally based intermediate treatment officers.

To mark his presidency of the European Community, the children decided to paint the national flag on the nine member states on a wall leading to one of the workrooms he will visit.

John, aged 15, a persistent truant who was brought to court after breaking into a factory, spent much of yesterday painting the sign that will greet Mr Jenkins.

He broke off at midday to iron a pair of trousers for Bernadette, aged 14, whose main interest at the moment is her woodwork class. Keith, aged 15, a boy with a history of family difficulties and violence, helped to set up the chairs in the room where Mr Jenkins will make his speech.

The three are typical of the children aged between 12 and



Members of the United States Army team clearing an obstacle on the assault course during the Inter-Allied Confederation of Reserve Officers competitions at Deepcut, Surrey, yesterday.

Delinquents provided with alternative to school

Former truants find new interests

From Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent
Birmingham

Twenty delinquent children spent most of yesterday painting and cleaning the intermediate treatment centre in Birmingham that is helping to keep them out of institutions, ready for its opening today by Mr Roy Jenkins.

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The three are typical of the children aged between 12 and

16 who attend the centre each day during term time. They think of the centre as a school, although they are expected to attend formal lessons only part of the day, wear their own clothes and call the staff by their first names.

Most of the staff have social work qualifications and there is one qualified teacher.

In spite of their previous persistent truancy most of the children happily travel long distances across the city to attend the centre, John gets up at 7am although he stayed away from his former school for two years before being sent to the centre.

The centre is one of several being set up throughout Britain as a base for intermediate treatment activities designed for children either in trouble at risk, without either putting them in residential care or leaving them at home under the occasional supervision of a social worker.

Of the first 14 children attending All Saints since it opened at the end of February, 10 would otherwise have gone to community schools, which have replaced the old approved schools, and one was destined for a detention centre.

All Saints is now coping with one child who is considered disruptive to go to a community home and two boys have left to start jobs.

One boy has refused to attend the centre, and even when taken there has refused

to participate in any of the activities which range from compulsory English and Mathematics to optional activities such as canoeing, boat-building, motor cycle riding, and a range of crafts open to both boys and girls. But most of the children have made remarkable progress.

Boys and girls unable to concentrate on an activity for more than a few minutes now spend 20 minutes absorbed in assembling model destroyers.

Their literary skills have advanced beyond recognition, according to their former teachers who are kept informed of their progress and visit the centre.

Perhaps more important, their experience at the centre has helped the children to adapt to living with each other and with adults.

However, the centre aims at rehabilitating the children sufficiently to enable them to return to ordinary schools. So far, the eight years allocated to the children insist that they will not return to ordinary schools but hope to go on to jobs.

Mr Ronald Liddiard, director of social services for Birmingham, sees the centre as remedying the defects of the detention system that detaches children from attending formal schools.

The contrast in atmosphere between the two is summed up by the poster that greet every visitor. It says: "Caution. Human beings here. Treat with caution."

SNP wants 12 seats for Scotland

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

An independent Scotland would not need the European Community as much as the Community would need the resources of Scotland, Mrs Winifred Ewing, the Scottish Nationalist MP for Moray and Nairn, said in Edinburgh yesterday. She told a press conference called to present the party's proposals on European elections that she would like to see the Council of Ministers, had recognized that an independent Scotland would have to negotiate for European membership.

That, she said, implied some hard bargaining, ahead on oil depletion rates and reform of the agriculture and fishing policies.

Mr George Reid, SNP MP for Clackmannan and East Fife, said the eight seats allocated to Scotland in the European Parliament would cost the party £54,000 but he strongly criticized Scotland's allocation.

"It is quite unacceptable that one Dane should equal two Scotsmen or one Irishman three Scotsmen," he said. "While parity with Denmark's 16 seats would be possible only with independence."

The SNP will be influenced by the extent to which the Commons moves towards a dozen seats for Scotland.

Separation of postal and telecommunication services proposed by review body

The postal and telecommunication sides of the Post Office should be separated into two new public authorities, it is proposed in the report of the Post Office Review Committee, published yesterday.

One of the authorities would retain the title "The Post Office" and comprise the present postal business with giro and remittance services. The other, known as "The Telecommunications Authority", would comprise the present telecommunications business with the data-processing service (including the National Data Processing Service).

The review committee, chaired by Professor Charles Carter, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University, said the separation of the two services was essential for the efficient running of the Post Office. The committee also recommended that the Post Office should be a public corporation, not a government department, and that the Post Office Board should be a body of independent members, not a government department.

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employees on the boards of the new authorities. On pricing, the committee recommended a policy of essential efficiency management. If business users are to plan ahead the tariff structure must remain relatively stable, reflecting only changes in the cost of services.

If the Post Office is to stand up to reduction of politicians to allow price increases and to inadequate resources and information. Ministers' interference has been too concerned with subsidiary matters and ad hoc decisions unrelated to a long-term plan.

Nevertheless the committee accepts that ultimate responsibility for an important public service operating in the national interest rests with the Government. It is why a council on Post Office and telecommunications affairs, as a broader and more effective successor to the POUNC, would be "advisory". An additional level of decision-making between the Government and the management boards would mean, as one witness described it, "a more laissez-faire board".

Among other tasks, the council would advise the Secretary of State on the corporate plans, operating plans, and investment proposals of each authority and on main changes to their tariffs or levels of service. It would also monitor the efficiency of use of equipment, and research and development programmes.

The committee has decided on a single council so that it may advise the Secretary of State on coordination of strategies covering the whole range of communications other than broadcasting. The need to coordinate the long-term strategies of the authorities is likely, however, to be limited, and the committee argues that they should remain with the Government.

Because of necessary legislation and preparation, the committee recommends that the Secretary of State should establish forthwith a council on Post Office and telecommunications affairs as a standing departmental advisory committee, and that the Post Office Board for the undivided corporation should have an independent part-time chairman and a pair of chairmen-designate for postal and telecommunications.

The committee says there should be a strong employee voice in the decision-making process, and conditions of work locally. It disputes that a reconstituted Post Office Board containing seven management members, seven Post Office trade unionists and five "independent" members is properly supported by a development of true industrial democracy at the level of the ordinary employee.

The committee argues that if workers are to be strongly represented in the managing board of the Post Office but with inadequate representation of the Government will have to intervene more strongly in controlling the board's actions to demonstrate that the public interest is taking priority over any representation to management and staff to settle for a comfortable life protected by the monopoly.

In the structure proposed by the committee, the management and representatives of workers consulted to the Secretary of State's council. Once true industrial democracy has been properly established locally within the businesses there might be no relations of causing customers to

feel that the Post Office is deliberately slowing second-class mail to force people to pay first-class rates. It also requires early deliveries wherever the density of population allows; and reasonable assurance of next-day delivery for first-class mail demands a second delivery in towns.

Those requirements tend to produce work flows which are consequently the cost of handling extra mail collected, sorted and delivered at slack periods is low: so low prices for selected classes could be consistent with a significant contribution to overheads. The committee therefore recommends a policy to increase second-class contract mail.

The Post Office should consider more use of part-timers to meet seasonal peaks in mail volume. The range of work postmen do; pricing letters by suitability for postage and weight; consolidation of mail for packets and parcels; and much greater attention to marketing.

The committee believes that savings from the abolition of Sunday collections cannot be justified given the ill-effects created by the Post Office's refusal to restore the service.

On letter mechanization, the committee is not convinced that all relevant facts have been properly considered. It doubts whether enough thought has been given to the effect on labour relations of concentrating sorting in large mechanized offices.

It recommends a programme to convince the public that there is sense in using postcodes in telephone directories should be made at once. It finds abolition of the Post Office parcels service unacceptable to public opinion and suggests a simple distance-related scale of charges, instead of parcels, parcels and non-standard letters using a single tariff scale; the use wherever possible of normal second-class delivery facilities for parcels in residential areas of towns; and making the Post Office the sole public-sector carrier for smaller parcels and packets (perhaps up to 3kg), leaving it free to compete in the range 3kg to 10kg. Prices should be adjusted so that there is some surplus over.

If the parcel service can still not cover its direct costs the Post Office might need to abandon carriage of parcels over 3kg or to accept them only between post offices, leaving the recipient to collect them.

The committee accepts the desirability of free carriage for articles for the blind but believes that any other subsidies should be paid for by the appropriate government department.

The committee maintains that stored programme control (SPC) is the most flexible and powerful control system for telephone exchanges and that solid-state devices in integrated circuits are the obvious choice for future switching systems. However, it says, not one British manufacturer has a proven British-designed SPC exchange

to offer and not a single telephone exchange with full SPC is in regular service in the network.

That handicaps the prosperity of the United Kingdom suppliers and British exports of telecommunications equipment. The committee recommends the Post Office to re-examine the possibility of adding full SPC to new versions of its most modern telephone exchange equipment.

For the future, it says, the planned family of switching systems for the 1980s known as System X is crucial. This system includes SPC and the committee believes the concept ambitious but sound. The scale of the project is critical, it says. The risks lie in the complexity and scale of the system and the software to control it.

The biggest risks lie in project management. The task of the Office in managing the project is complicated because the three manufacturers are jealously independent and do not constitute a natural team. Also they face serious drawbacks in moving from electronic technology to microelectronic technology.

The committee recommends that the management of System X should be strengthened by separating the responsibility for specifying and targeting the requirements on the one hand and managing the project to achieve them on the other.

The committee judges it wrong for the United Kingdom to withdraw from a prime place in the technology of the future by not competing for the project throughout the world.

It is concerned that resources within the telecommunications business prove insufficient for the work on System X that the Post Office must undertake to ensure its timely completion. Introducing System X will cut the requirement for technical staff. The Post Office should seek to avoid redundancies by expanding existing services and introducing new ones.

There is evidence the maintenance in the Post Office is not as effective as it might be, the committee says. It is not convinced that the balance of advantage to the community lies in continuing the existing boundary to the telecommunications monopoly in the United Kingdom, but it does not feel able to recommend a new boundary without a more detailed study of the effect of a change on subscribers and the service.

The effect of change should be studied as soon as possible through a trial with one type of subscriber apparatus, under the control of the council, which should select the type of apparatus and decide the conditions to be satisfied in order to protect the network.

The committee says it has found no evidence to suggest a demand for a national wide-band cable network within the next 15 years for any purpose other than cable television.

If the Government decides to authorize an expanded cable television network, the money should not, the committee feels, come from the Post Office. However, wide-band cable television systems

should use technology compatible with wide-band telecommunications technology.

The committee says the Post Office control network appears to have advantages over other systems in terms of security, payments and seems to have the right size for the department that use agency services. Although the network is expensive for point-to-point transfers, it seems no advantage in transferring its control to, say, the Department of Health and Social Security.

The Post Office is being remunerated reasonably generously for performing the agency services, it says.

Some counter services in remote areas, such as the sale of stamps and delivery of pensions, can be performed by postmen, particularly those who drive post vans. The committee believes the post bus system greatly expanded but believes a general study covering rural posts and remote areas should be carried out.

The Post Office should introduce quick-service positions for the simplest transactions; and there should be separate places for inquiries and complaints.

Users of Post Office services should pay all the costs properly attributable to the provision of those services, it is stated.

The committee rejects suggestions that the main businesses of the Post Office should be given a share capital beyond what is reasonable to saddle the new authorities for many decades with an interest burden greatly increased by the high inflation rate.

The committee suggests that the authorities should initially pay interest on the loans they inherit at the average then current rate, but that when the Government lending rate drops below that level, loans should be converted to being down the average level of payment to that lending rate.

The committee says that on the history of the Post Office pension fund alone, the case for a contribution by Government to the fund is strong. The Post Office has a large surplus, the committee says, and the pension fund should be revalued to take account of conditions at the date of vesting. The new corporation would have taken over a liability for unfunded pensions, so the Post Office should have been expected to make over about half the deficiency, perhaps about £550m.

Also the new corporation took over its assets at historic cost and the government loan capital on historic terms (with an interest rate averaging 6.35 per cent over the last 10 years) of capital had been raised at 9.625 per cent.

The committee says that the replacement value of the assets (less ordinary wear and depreciation) was at least £550m more than the book value. Thus the effect of leaving the Post Office with the liability to make good the loss of the pension fund deficiency that should be carried by Government is almost certainly less than the benefit to the Post

Office of inheriting book value for the value of assets.

Since 1969 the pension fund has become much more volatile and is likely to continue to be so. The need for more contributions endangers the future of the businesses building up a fund so large it must be difficult to invest properly.

The committee recommends abandoning the task of making good the deficiency in the pension fund should be taken over by the return of the Post Office to economic pricing and does not object to the current financial object of a real rate of return on the pension fund. The target for the communications business set by the Secretary of State for India for 1977-78 is 10 per cent.

It was apparent before the review that the telecommunications business would substantially be above that target for a long time. The committee hopes neither the telecommunications business nor the Government will be misled by the financing ratio that the public overcharged. The financial balance should be the means of calculating a realistic rate of return. The resulting cash flow is insufficient to meet the proper investment needs of the business, the Government should be aware of this. The committee concluded the telecommunications business remains significantly less attractive than the other Post Office businesses, although a comparison with overseas counterparts would be misleading.

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Babycham win right to use word 'champagne'

Showerings, makers of Babycham, the sparkling drink, succeeded in the Court of Appeal yesterday in their dispute with France's champagne producers over the commercial use of the word "champagne".

The company sell 144 million bottles a year of one of Britain's most popular wines drinks. The court ruling, by majority of two to one, gave them the legal right to use the word "champagne" in presenting their products.

The court allowed Showerings' appeal against a High Court decision two years ago which barred them from using the descriptions "champagne" or "champagne" in their advertising. H. F. Bulmer Ltd, producers of Pomme, had joined Showerings at the original hearing, but were not a party to the appeal.

The champagne houses of France accused Showerings of passing off Babycham as champagne product and thereby confusing the public. The word they contended, applied only to the wine made in the Champagne district.

Showerings argued that it was not a "champagne" but a "champagne" and that the word "champagne" had been used for so long that the French could no longer complain about it.

Lord Justice Buckley said: "Not a single person in the general public was called to a trial that he had been confused, misled. Not a single public was called to say that he had experience of customers who had been confused. The champagne houses had failed to establish the basic features passing off."

He added that use of the name "Babycham champagne" started in 1950, a sales increased steadily until 1974, about three million gallons was sold. Sales of champagne that year in the United Kingdom exceeded 1,700,000 gallons.

The attraction to the product of some of the plainer champagne would not, of itself, amount to passing off, agreed Lord Justice Goff.

Lord Justice Waller dissented, but his appeal was allowed. Robin Young writes: "The champagne industry's head of information, Mr Joseph Darge of the Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne, said London later that leave would probably be sought to appeal to the House of Lords and the European Court in Luxembourg."

"It is important that defend the name of champagne because if it used by other beverages it will be debas and no longer understood."

هكذا انظر الى

Babychamps win right to use way to storm 'champs'

WEST EUROPE

Riot police standing in Madrid mutiny jail

Showerings, chained to the wall, on William Chislett, Appeal yesterday, July 20.

Riot police outside Madrid's rabancho prison were standing by tonight in expectation of a riot in order to storm the jail to a three-day rooftop demonstration by about 500 common prisoners.

The court of appeal, in support of the riot police, ordered the same conditions to be imposed on the prisoners, spread to seven other inmates, and to the riot police.

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Police on trial: Four policemen and four Civil Guards were court-martialled here today on charges for taking part in an illegal demonstration last December when several hundred riot police and Civil Guards marched through Madrid.

The prosecution asked for between 18 months and 10 years imprisonment for the eight, who appeared in uniform in the courthouse of the military governor in Madrid.

The eight were accused of being the ringleaders of the demonstration, two days after the national referendum on the Government's political reforms. Under Spanish law, the police and the Civil Guard come under military jurisdiction.

The demonstration was called to present a petition to the senior Rodolfo Martin Villa, who was then Minister of the Interior, about pay increases and better conditions. The demonstration got slightly out of hand when policemen marched to the Prime Minister's office, shouting anti-Government slogans. A general was arrested.

The eight admitted that they took part in the demonstration but said their demands were strictly about pay.

A total of 187 policemen and Civil Guards were arrested as a result of the demonstration. Another five are expected to appear in a second court martial soon on charges of insulting a superior officer, which carries a maximum sentence of 22 years.

Ex-Foreign Minister to be envoy in London

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 20

M. Jean Sauvagnargues, who was Foreign Minister from May, 1974, to August, 1976, in the Government of M. Jacques Chirac, has been appointed Ambassador in London, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

He succeeds M. Jacques de Beaumarchais, who has been in London since 1972 and has, by his personality, charm, and close contacts with leading politicians of all parties, made an invaluable contribution to the understanding between France and Britain. M. Sauvagnargues will take up his post in the autumn.

It is an earnest of the importance which the French Government, and President Giscard d'Estaing personally, attach to the relations with Britain that a former Foreign Minister has been appointed to the London post.

M. Sauvagnargues speaks fluent English, is a confirmed Anglophile, and is delighted with his new appointment. He admires and respects Britain and the British, and has sent his son to Cambridge for a year and an eye for detail.

He holds strong views on such things as European unity, his championing of this, including the ill-fated European Defence Community in the 1950s, led, after General de Gaulle's return to power in 1958, to his being kept out of European affairs and partly put on a shelf for nearly 12 years.

Poverty as seen in the eye of the EEC beholder

Britons less sympathetic to poor than Continental neighbours

From Michael Hurnshv, Brussels, July 20

Twenty-eight per cent of Europeans consider their income is less than the minimum necessary "to make ends meet" and 8 per cent regard themselves as "poor" (defined as occupying the two bottom rungs on a seven-point scale of wealth). Over all, they are about equally divided in blaming poverty on social injustice or the inadequacy of individuals.

This is the picture painted in an opinion poll on "the perception of poverty in Europe", carried out in May and June last year by the European Commission. A total of 8,600 people over the age of 15 were interviewed throughout the nine member states.

The poll reveals interesting differences in attitudes towards the poor. The British, for example, are much less sympathetic towards the victims of poverty than any of their EEC partners, giving a high place to laziness and drink as the reasons for their plight.

Few Britons consider lack of education, or a deprived childhood as being among the main causes of poverty, whereas both these factors figure at the top of the lists of reasons cited by their Continental neighbours. The Italians and French are the most ready to attribute poverty to social injustice.

The poll tries to break down attitudes to poverty into various categories. These range from "cynics", whom the Commission describes as representing "the hard core of social egoism and conservatism of the most reactionary type", to "militants for justice", by which is meant those who challenge the values of the societies in which they live.

According to the poll, 27 per cent of Britons fall into the cynic category, compared with only 14 per cent for the Community as a whole. The Germans, the next most cynical about poverty after the British, come well behind with a score of only 17 per cent. Britain has the third lowest quota of "militants for justice".

The Commission suggests tentatively that the predominance of this type of hard-nosed attitude to poverty in Britain "is tied up with a set of beliefs whereby the poor are primarily responsible for their social disgrace".

Given these views, it is not surprising to find that 20 per cent of Britons consider that the Government does too much to help the poor, by far the highest percentage of any member state. The feeling that the authorities ought to do more is strongest in France and Italy.

Big cuts in EEC draft budget for 1978

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, July 20

EEC budget and finance ministers tonight made big cuts in the appropriations for the regional fund and other non-agricultural sectors of the draft Community budget for 1978 which were recommended earlier this year by the European Commission. The total budget proposed by the Commission amounts to £3,130m.

The Council of Ministers had been asked by the Commission to commit £490m to the regional fund, of which £390m were to be spent during 1978 and the rest later. These figures were cut to £258m and £253m respectively.

Unless the European Parliament uses its limited power to cancel some of these cuts, this means that the resources available to the regional fund will be held to last year's level and in real terms will be worth much less because of inflation.

The cuts were bitterly but vainly resisted by the Italian and Irish delegates, whose countries are among the chief beneficiaries of the fund. Mr Pearce Wyse, the Irish Minister, said the cuts were "economically indefensible" and flew "in the face of all Community aspirations to greater economic coherence".

Britain, another beneficiary of the fund, was also unhappy about the cuts but went along under German pressure.

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary of the Treasury, expressed satisfaction to journalists over an agreement reached at the start of today's meeting which will permit the budget procedure to continue without prejudicing Britain's insistence that there must be an unduly sharp increase in British contributions in real terms over the next two years.

The 1978 budget has been drawn up in new units of account reflecting the current market rates of national currencies. Because of the depreciation of sterling, this would normally entail a big increase in the British contribution.

British arguments against a sharp increase are accepted by the Commission, but strongly challenged by Germany. The compromise agreed today is that if the dispute is not settled by the end of October, then the Commission will have to recast the budget in the old units of account.

Naafi picket tried to stop lorry, court told

Lord Justice of Appeal, July 20. A British court martial has today ruled that a picket of Naafi, which provides welfare services for some of the armed services, was trying to stop a 30-ton lorry from leaving a depot in West Germany when it was in the depot.

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is in hospital in Stoke Mandeville.

Mr Carter faces up to four years' imprisonment, two years on each count, if convicted. In addition to running over Mr Leadley, his vehicle was also alleged to have struck Mr Martin Bagnall, a Naafi driver.

Mr Bagnall said in evidence that he was walking towards the depot gate when struck on the side by the lorry. He received cuts and bruises but was otherwise unharmed.

He and other drivers were on the way to the gate because they had heard that Naafi officials were going to drive the lorries through the picket lines.

"We voiced our disapproval of persons other than drivers driving lorries", he said.

'Life' for terrorists who raided embassy

From Dan van der Vat, Bonn, July 20

Four terrorists, two men and two women, who survived the armed assault on the West German Embassy in Stockholm were sentenced to life imprisonment by a Düsseldorf court today.

Luiz Tauber, aged 33, Bernhard Rosner, aged 30, Karl Heinz Dollow, aged 25, and Hanna Krabbe, aged 31, were

all found guilty of murder, taking hostages and attempting to coerce the Bonn Government.

The four accused and two other men, members of a "Holger Meins commando" terrorist group named after a leader of the Baader-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas, infiltrated the embassy in April, 1975, and seized 13 hostages.

They demanded the release of 26 convicted or accused

Baader-Meinhof leaders and supporters from West German prisons. Bonn refused. Two West German diplomats were killed in the raid.

One terrorist was shot dead by Swedish police in an ensuing gun battle and a second died from his wounds after the gang was handed over to the West Germans. The embassy building was severely damaged by the explosion of bombs planted by the gang.

Korchnoi's whirlwind win

Evian, July 20.—Viktor Korchnoi, the emigre Russian grandmaster, scored his fifth victory against Lev Polugayevsky of the Soviet Union in another one-sided game in their world chess championship semi-final today.

Korchnoi now leads 6-1 and there is speculation that Polugayevsky may soon abandon the 16-game match. Korchnoi, playing white against the Slav Defence, made his first 19 moves in nine minutes. Polugayevsky took one hour and 20 minutes and seemed to be on the verge of panic.—AP.

view body Servan-Schreiber challenge Government majority

Office of the President, Paris, July 20

Since 1958, the French political scene has been dominated by the Gaullist majority, which has been challenged by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Radical Party.

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Tourist killed by polar bear

Spitsbergen

20.—A polar bear killed a tourist near the town of Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen, Norway, last Monday.

The tourist, a 33-year-old man, was walking on a path near the town of Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen, Norway, last Monday.

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Green telephone to link Paris and Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 20

A green telephone—symbolic in its colour of the good relations between France and West Germany—is to link the Elysée Palace with the Federal Chancellery in Bonn. The need for such a link was agreed last night during three hours of private talks between President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in a restaurant near Strasbourg.

M. Barre, the Prime Minister, is to visit Bonn at the end of next month for discussions, particularly on economic matters, aimed at further improving cooperation between the two countries.

French Communists back nuclear energy

Jan Murray, July 20

Communist-led trade union confederation, CGT, has today announced that it is in favour of increasing the production of fast breeder reactors and nuclear energy generally.

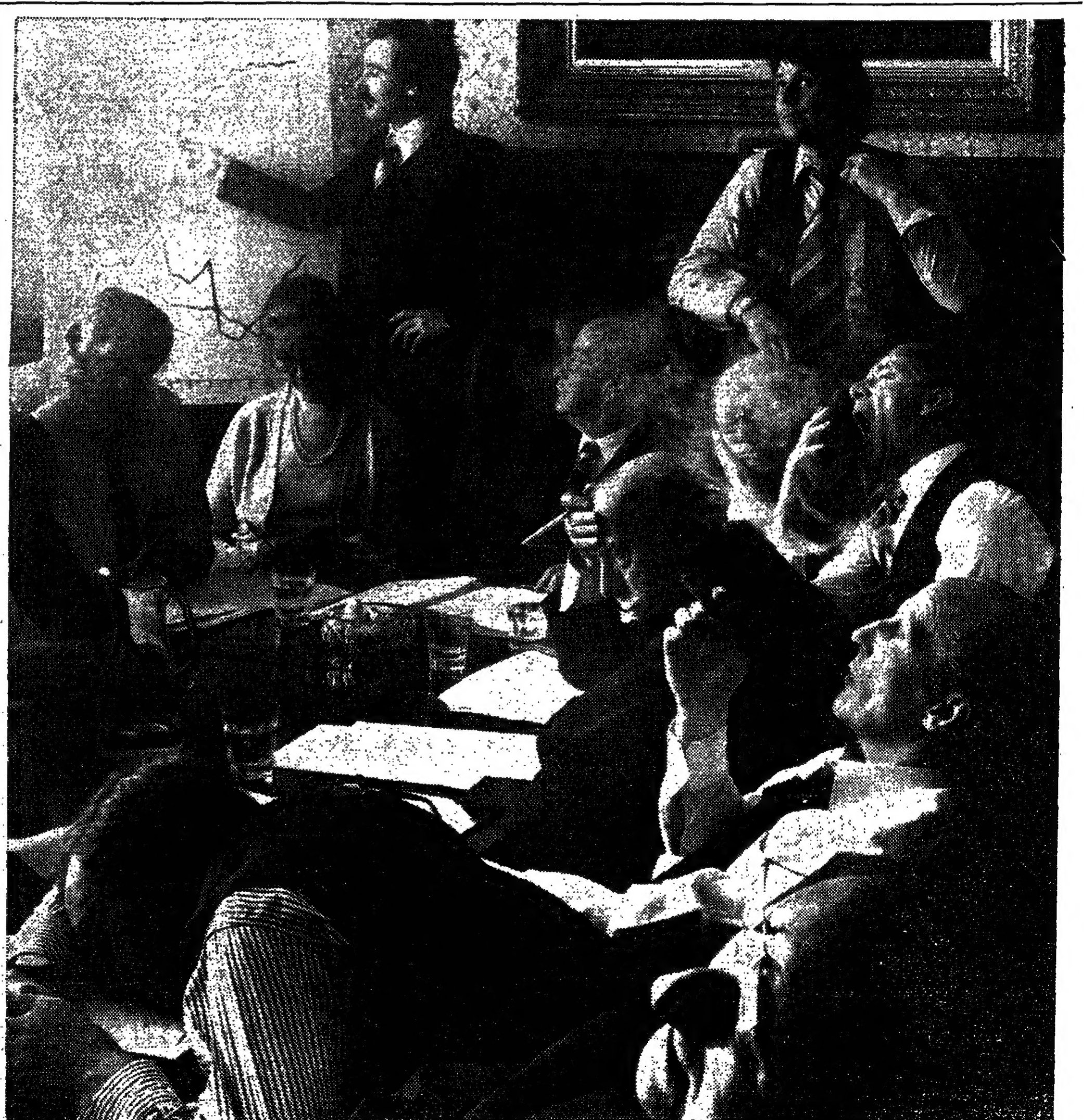
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If there's one thing worse than listening to a lot of hot air, it's having to work in it.

Stuffy monologues you might have to live with.

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Or ring Bernard Hough on 01-834 8828.

Or write to him at the Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD.

FRESHELECTRIC
The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

OVERSEAS

Security Council unanimously recommends Vietnam for United Nations membership

From Nicholas Fraser
New York, July 20

The Security Council recommended Vietnam for United Nations membership today by unanimous consent and without a vote. Subject to the General Assembly's acceptance of the recommendation, Vietnam will take its place at the United Nations for the next session which begins in September.

Vietnam was denied admission three times previously when the United States exercised its veto. However, in May the Carter Administration indicated that it was not opposed to Vietnamese membership.

Yesterday, Mr. Donald McHenry, the deputy American representative, delivered a brief speech expressing gratification that Vietnam's entry would promote the organization's goal of universality. The United States hoped, he said, that Vietnam would assume its responsibilities as a member to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and advance human rights.

"We look forward to working with Vietnam to bring

about a new era of peace, co-operation and friendship, not only in our bilateral relations but also in our work together at the United Nations."

The United States emphasis on human rights was seen as a response to congressional criticism of the Vietnamese Government's record in that sphere. However, American officials pointed to the speech's emphasis on hopes for a future improvement in relations.

Since May, the United States has had two rounds of talks in Paris with Vietnamese officials. The Vietnamese Government has now agreed to cooperate in returning the remains of Americans killed during the war.

However, the talks have stalled on the Vietnamese demands for an end to the American trade embargo and for \$4,000m (£2,350m) assistance to "heal the wounds of war." Congress voted in May against continuing discussions about the question of American aid and no date for a further round of talks has been set.

Speaking immediately after the Security Council recom-

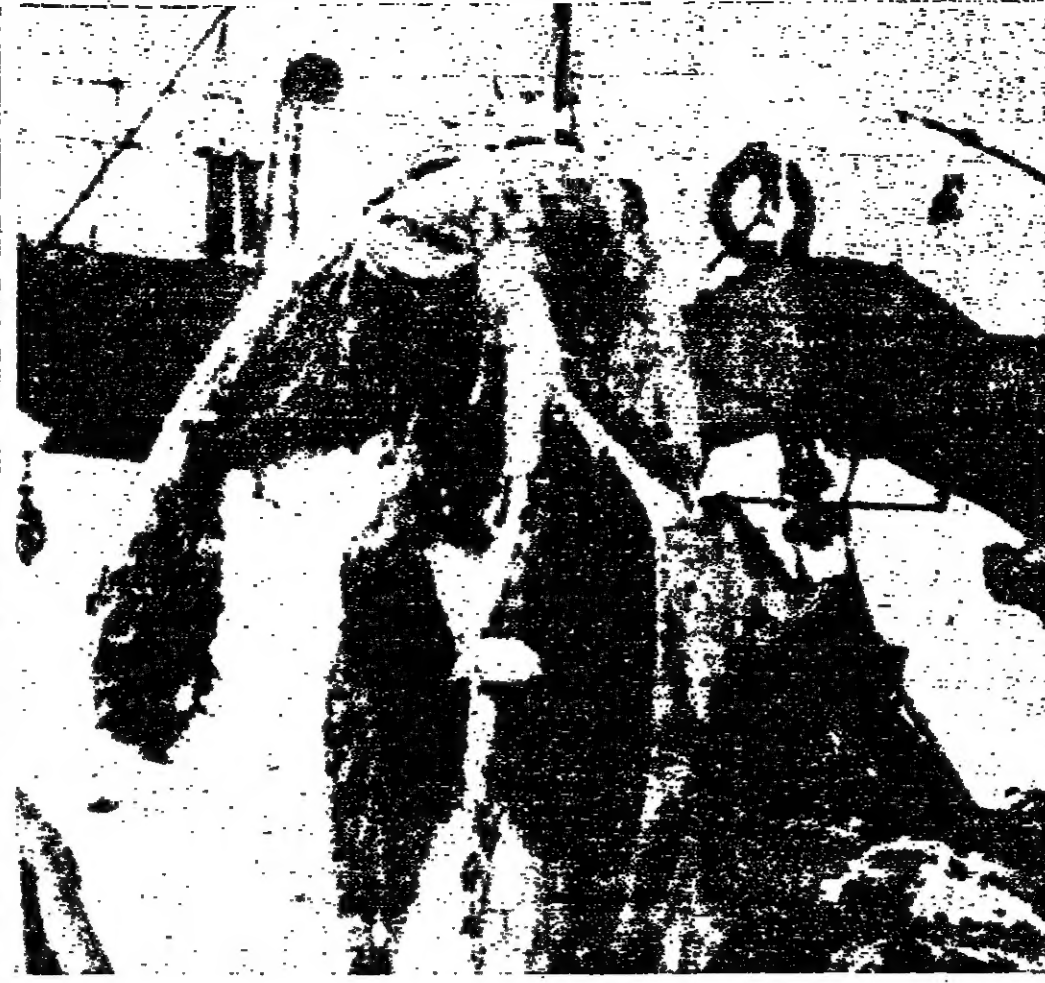
mendation, Mr. Dinh Ba Thi, the Vietnamese delegate, said world public opinion demanded that the United States Government live up to its commitment on reparations. "It is a matter of honour, of conscience and of responsibility which the United States Government cannot shirk under any pretext," he said.

Washington, July 20.—Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, said yesterday that North Vietnam's flagrant violations of the Paris peace agreement of 1973 had relieved the United States of its promise to provide aid for postwar reconstruction.

"We owe them nothing," he told a House of Representatives international relations subcommittee. It was his first appearance before Congress since he left office last January.

Dr. Kissinger said he doubted the existence of an unpublished message on aid from former President Nixon which Vietnamese negotiators in Paris hinted last month they had been sent.

—New York Times News Service.



One of the photographs of the monster taken on board the trawler.

A monster from depths of Pacific

Tokyo, July 20.—Japanese fishermen caught a dead monster, weighing two tons and 30ft in length, off the coast of New Zealand in April, it was reported today.

Believed to be a survivor of a prehistoric species, the monster was caught at a depth of 1,000ft off the South Island coast near Christchurch.

Palaeontologists from the National Science Museum in Tokyo have concluded that the beast belonged to the plesiosaurus family—huge, small-

headed reptiles with a long neck and four fins. Other scientists said the creature might be "some sort of dinosaur or Loch Ness-type monster."

After a member of the crew had photographed and measured it, the trawler's captain ordered the corpse to be thrown back into the sea because of the fear of contamination to his fish. The company which chartered the trawler has ordered other vessels in the area to try to find the carcass or, if possible, capture a live specimen.

Mr. Yoshida, the crew member who took the photographs, said at a press conference in Tokyo that it would be difficult to recover the carcass because the creature would be almost totally decomposed by now.

He recalled that when it was hoisted on board the trawler, a cable round its abdomen had cut through the body which coiled a white slimy fluid.

The photographs show an animal with white and red skin hanging from its bones. Mr. Yano said: "Some of the crew thought it was a whale, others a turtle without a shell. Some joked that it was a monster. I'm not sure what it was, but it does look like drawings I saw of Nessie after my return home last month."

Marine biologists such as Professor Fujio Yasuda of Tokyo Fisheries University are also undecided. But they are fairly certain that it was not a whale, turtle, seal, dolphin or shark.—Agence France Presse and AP.

Premier dismissed in Zambia

Lusaka, July 20.—President Kuunda of Zambia today dismissed his Prime Minister and replaced him with one of his most loyal supporters amid indications that further changes were likely before next year's general elections.

The reshuffle, the second in Zambia in four months, removed Mr. Elijah Mudenda from office and replaced him with Mr. Malima Chona, the former Vice-President.

Mr. Chona, aged 47, has already served one term as Prime Minister between 1973 and 1975, when he resigned under still mysterious circumstances to become Legal Affairs Minister. He was replaced by Mr. Mudenda.

The legal affairs portfolio was taken over today by Mr. Daniel Lisulo, a member of the ruling United National Independence Party central committee. Mr. Mudenda remained a central committee post.

A presidential statement announcing the changes did not give reasons for them. Government sources said that the modifications were intended to strengthen the system. President Kuunda "may be moving in a certain direction that will not become obvious for some time."

Bomb injures five in Israeli supermarket

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, July 20

A time bomb went off at noon today in a supermarket in the Israeli Mediterranean port of Nahariya, injuring five people. Four were later released from hospital after treatment.

Police cordoned off the area and detained 16 Arabs. Some came from Israel and some from the occupied West Bank. They included an Arab injured in the blast.

The store was crowded with 300 shoppers when the bomb burst on a shelf, sending tin of preserves flying in all directions. Police said the bomb was similar to one that exploded two months ago in Acre, another town in Gaillilee. It was assumed that the same terrorist group was responsible for both incidents.

Accused bomb exploded today in a zoo in Jerusalem but no one was injured.

The Ministry of Transport decided today to bar Sabbath traffic from two blocks flanked by the homes of religious extremists in Bnei Brak outside Tel Aviv.

The ban has been the scene of near rioting for the past two Sabbaths after a man was killed when his vehicle crashed into a chain barrier erected by the municipality without the consent of the Ministry of Transport. Security residents in the neighbourhood said they would fight the decision in court.

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, July 20

Two contentious pieces of legislation came into operation this week which will have far-reaching consequences for the future administration of law in South Africa.

The first, the new Criminal Procedure Bill, will effectively replace the country's British-style "innocent until proved guilty" system of criminal justice with the continental inquisitorial system, but without the checks and balances which European countries have developed.

The second, the Lower Courts Amendment Act, vests considerable new powers in the country's regional courts provides magistrates with the jurisdiction to hear terrorism and sabotage cases. This law will greatly increase the scope of the Terrorism Act which is already widely used by the authorities to stifle the country's more militant political opposition.

Taken together the two new laws will, in the words of Mr. David Salinger, Opposition MP, have "serious implications" and will "further whittle away the rights of the individual in our judicial procedure."

Pretoria ends British criminal trial system

judicial officer immediately after he has pleaded, but before evidence is led. This was regarded in legal circles as a move away from the British accusatorial system, in which the judicial officer adopts a neutral role, towards the continental inquisitorial system which involves a pre-trial interrogation by the judge or magistrate.

Attracting this change in the basis of criminal law, Mr. Pi man argued that the who principle of self-incrimination was foreign to the South African legal system and appears to stem from a desire to obtain quick admissions of guilt from the accused. He was particularly concerned about officers of the law who have a illiterate and ignorant African who often faced trial without legal representation and could easily incriminate themselves in pre-trial interrogations.

Under the Lower Courts Amendment Act the power regional courts will be increased from a fine of £1,000 or three years imprisonment to a maximum fine of £6,000 or 10 years imprisonment.

Magistrates will now empowered to hear terrorism and sabotage cases in which sentences do not exceed years' imprisonment. Mr. Salinger said that the new Bill will be referred to the Supreme Court, which until now has dealt with cases involving security legislation.

The Government maintained that the new Bill has been introduced to relieve pressure on the higher courts. However, Mr. Salinger claimed that it could lead to a "sausage factory" type of justice in our terror courts.

Mr. Salinger said that the Bill's opponents argue that it is wrong to empower magistrates, who are state officials, to hear security trials which are nearly always related to political activities. These are matters which should be left to judges who are independent of the state.

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Sithole drive to build up 'moderate' image

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, July 20

The Rev. Nkomo Sithole, the nationalist leader, is trying to build up a "moderate" image after two years' absence from the country, he said today.

Mr. Sithole said he knew a lot of guerrillas who were fighting for the liberation of Rhodesia. He said he was not a guerrilla himself, but he was a nationalist. He said he was not a guerrilla himself, but he was a nationalist.

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Soviet move to counter US Cruise missile

By Henry Stanhope

The Soviet Union has started to build new radar stations which should improve its defences against American Cruise missiles, according to NATO intelligence sources.

The stations, said to involve towers hundreds of feet high, are part of a Soviet programme to meet a threat from low-level missiles or strike aircraft.

Work on the towers started before President Carter's decision three weeks ago to drop the B1 strategic bomber in favour of Cruise missiles, which indicates that the Soviet Union must have had both weapon systems in mind.

The B1 would also have flown low during the final stage of its missions, to duck beneath conventional radar scanners. But the Cruise missile, flying well below 100 feet, is virtually a ground-hugging weapon, detectable only by a downward-scanning radar.

One of the reasons why the Russians have bitterly opposed long-range Cruise missiles is that their deployment would force a restructuring of their expensive air defence network, to introduce more downward-scanning radar systems.

The NATO sources, quoted by Reuters yesterday, said the Russians were expected to move towards mobile air defence systems because missiles lacked the flexibility to avoid a moving enemy.

US in Seoul talks on arms needs

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 20

Dr. Harold Brown, the United States Secretary of Defence, is flying to South Korea on Friday to discuss the practical consequences of the planned American military withdrawal from Korea. President Carter has decided that 33,000 American troops will be pulled out over the next five years and has promised that the South Koreans will be helped to strengthen their own armed forces to compensate for it.

A newspaper report today quotes a Pentagon study which suggests that South Korea might need armaments worth up to \$6,000m (£3,700m) over the five years. No decision has been taken, but it seems probable that the figure quoted represents the highest possible amount.

South Korea will probably receive a great deal less and would have to pay for most of it. Mr. Carter has decided that the departing Americans should leave most of their heavy arms behind as a form of direct military aid.

Although the United States will continue to provide air cover to South Korea from its bases in Japan, the South Korean Air Force will have to be strengthened. The South Koreans would also need ships to patrol their coasts. Their chief need, however, is infantry weapons, notably anti-tank missiles, tanks and other equipment.

Dr. Brown will examine the question with South Korean military specialists in Seoul. After his report to the President, his conclusions will be presented to Congress.

More Concorde flights on Washington service

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Because of the popularity of North Atlantic supersonic services, British Airways are to increase their Concorde flights between London and Washington from August 21 from four to six each week.

Services to Washington with the Concorde began on May 24 last year when there were two flights a week. Five months later the schedule was increased to three a week, and in May this year to four.

The load factor on the service (the number of seats on offer which are actually filled) has been 96 per cent since Concorde flights began.

Concorde takes under four hours to cover the 3,658 miles between the two capitals, compared with seven hours by subsonic airliners. From August 21, there will be supersonic services every day except Wednesday from London, and every day except Thursday from Washington to London.

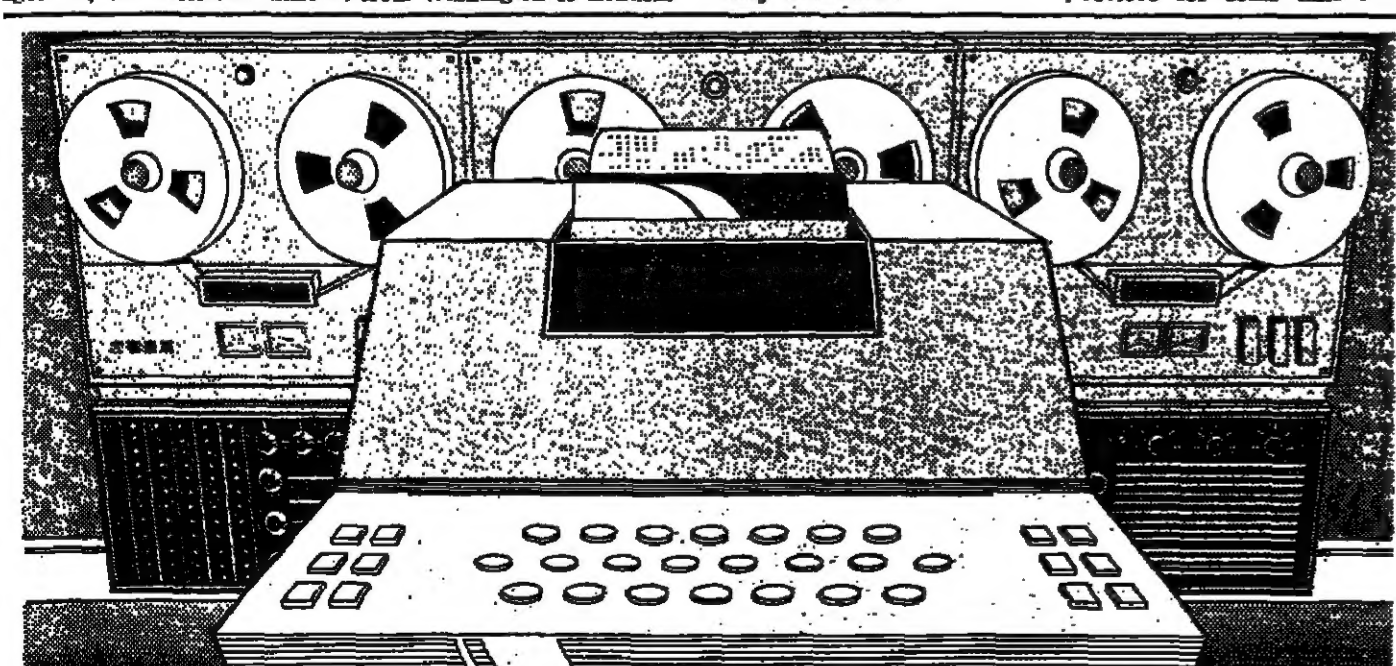
The United States Department of Transportation allowed Concorde flights by British Airways and Air France to operate into Washington for a 16-month trial period from May last year.

This period expires in September, but the indications are that the American federal authorities will grant an extension, probably without placing any time limit on it. Meanwhile, the airlines' efforts to open Concorde services to New York because of objections by the authority which runs the city's international airport.

British Airways took delivery yesterday of their fifth and last Concorde from the manufacturer, British Aerospace and the French group Aerospatiale. Air France already have their complete fleet of four Concorde.

Air France increased their Concorde services between Paris and Washington from three to seven a week from early this month.

Mr. Chona, aged 47, has already served one term as Prime Minister between 1973 and 1975, when he resigned under still mysterious circumstances to become Legal Affairs Minister. He was replaced by Mr. Mudenda.



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Details of CIA drug experiments

Continued from page 1

during hearings conducted by a Senate committee in 1975 under the chairmanship of Senator Frank Church. At that stage it was established that one man, Dr. Frank Olson, was given the hallucinatory drug LSD without his knowledge in 1953 and soon after committed suicide.

But, according to the documents released today, the programme was much more than an experiment with drugs. A 1963 memorandum from the director of the CIA prepared by the agency's own inspector general described it as "the research and development of chemical, biological and radiological materials capable of employment in clandestine operations to control human behaviour."

Mr. Marks told a press conference: "To be sure, drugs were a part of it, but so were other techniques such as electric shock, radiation, ultrasonics, psychoanalysis, psychiatry, psychology and incapacitating agents, all of which were referred to in the documents I have received. This was a programme to manipulate people's minds."

Among the documents released today was a 1963 report on MK-ULTRA by the inspector general of the CIA. It disclosed that "the next phase... involves physicians, toxicologists and other specialists in mental, narcotic and general hospitals and in prisons who... will proceed with intensive testing on human subjects... The final phase of the testing of MK-ULTRA materials involves their application to unwitting subjects in normal life settings."

The report says that in a number of instances "the test subject has become ill for hours or days, including hospitalization in at least one case... Possible sickness and attendant economic loss are inherent contingent effects of the testing."

A document drawn up on October 21, 1951, revealed that the agency was already conducting drug tests on unsuspecting subjects to determine the effect of various amounts and types of drugs, including marijuana, mescaline and ethyl-

Soweto police chief ends London visit

Brigadier Jan Visser, C of police in the South African township of Soweto, Britain last night a few hours after an unexpected encounter with anti-apartheid demonstrators. His decision to leave South African Embassy officials by surprise.

They had expected him to continue his holiday visit, another three or four weeks, least.

The brigadier's sudden departure was seen in Wit as an attempt to a political embarrassment as the anti-apartheid demonstrators walked into his suite. About half a dozen demonstrators spent more than half an hour talking to him before they left peacefully the request of hotel security men.

They continued to pick the hotel, however, chanted and waving placards.

PARLIAMENT, July 20, 1977

Responsibility of Government to give advice and guidance on pay: gigantic essay in persuasion

House of Commons

A pay settlement of 10 per cent was offered as the "best buy" to trade unions and others for 1978 by the Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, when he opened the debate on inflation. He said a dangerous illusion was already being expressed by some people last weekend that they should frame wage claims for 1978 on the basis of the 10 per cent of catching up the shortfall of the last two years. But that could not be.

Mr. Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.) said that as there would be no national pay increase through the country, the Government's responsibility therefore was to offer advice and guidance to employers and unions concerned in wage negotiations. The absurd 30 per cent pay settlements of two to three years ago had utterly failed to bring improvement to the standard of living of those who had been hit by inflation.

He was far from saying that wages were the only element in determining the level of inflation, but he was saying that the level of wages was one factor which influenced the level of inflation.

It was particularly important now because some other factors which would influence the level of inflation were turning in Britain's favour—commodities, raw materials from overseas—the value of the pound sterling and the better prospects of cereal crops throughout the world.

All these factors are more favourable (he said) and together they will help to keep the level of inflation down. But it would be a tragedy if, against such a background, wages were to take off, and offset these improvements.

Our considered judgment is that our people will get the best overall improvement if the increase in national earnings does not exceed 10 per cent in 1978.

In our view, everybody, trade unions and others, will find that that is the best way. High settlements, even if they looked superficially attractive at first, would, in due course, make people worse off through high prices, and, in the long run, through the loss of jobs.

I suppose that no one believes, in his heart (he said), that a return to free collective bargaining will bring in the future, any more than in the past, any more than the desire to return to that freedom has been strongly expressed and cannot be regained.

So be it. The Government would have special influence or, in some cases, direct control, over wage settlements in their own areas. They would follow the same principle. The Chancellor had offered to others.

The notion of equity or grievance pay comparison with others was deep in the formulation of pay claims. Time after time, Governments had been brought up against that dilemma. It was particularly important, if they were to prevent, that the Government should observe the general guideline.

A dangerous illusion was already being expressed in the last few days that they should frame wage claims in the 1978 round on the basis of catching up the shortfall of the last two years. That could not be.

In the last two years they had been adjusting to the fundamental changes brought about by the oil crisis. They could not go back on what had gone before.

We must look forward (he said) to improving our standard of life by our own efforts.

Pay settlements aimed at making up the lost ground of the last two years could only be secured at the expense of others, and would start the upwards wage spiral once more.

Another danger they faced was that some group would act as a pacemaker, or attempt to do so, and force a big settlement, others might be tempted to follow.

There was a risk that if other groups achieved a high settlement, they would be tempted to follow. That would be weak-minded in the extreme, weakening the long-term future and the prospects of the workers involved.

There was also the danger that some employers, fearing a loss of control, might be tempted to follow.

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Mrs Thatcher puts emphasis on productivity deals and need to restore differentials

House of Commons

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C) said that like Mr. Healey the Prime Minister had stated over a great deal. She agreed with him that the country could no longer spend its way out of an economic crisis and that inflation must be tackled and made the top priority. But even the targets which had been set were still inflationary, even with money supply at 9 to 13 per cent for next year and the year after.

It would be a long struggle to get the rate of inflation down and the country should not be satisfied with a single figure rate.

I agree with him (she said) that we do not live in a deflationary society. I have no wish for any of that. But the consumer is not deflationary to those who have industrial muscle and use it.

A deflationary society, I agree, we do not want, but equally we do not want a society where wages are paid on the basis of a right to work or where the salary policies go to each according to his strength and from each according to his needs.

Mr. Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.)—Over the past two years prices have risen much higher than workers' wages. Because of this, even though unemployment has risen, trade unionists at grass-roots level have revolted against Phase One and Phase Two continuing into Phase Three.

If we are not careful we could lead ourselves into a position of confrontation and battle with trade unions, which must be avoided at all costs.

Mr. Callaghan—In the new non-deflationary society in which we are living, this country can only be governed by consensus. Any Government that is stupid or foolish enough to rush into confrontation is doomed to failure. What we have on our hands is a gigantic essay in persuasion.

In November, old age pensions would increase. Immovable property would be protected. The Chancellor's statement had demonstrated the new emphasis they were giving to the economy.

Mr. Callaghan—The new 10 per cent national earnings level must include whatever is provided by the Government. There can be no avoidance of that.

A White Paper has been published today which supported the 12-month rule agreed by the TUC. The Chancellor has said that the Government intend to operate provisions under the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Act, 1975.

Mr. Callaghan—He may be right. It is our job to encourage people to apply for this. It is a good thing that we can save £1.50 and a family of four £3.00 to be able to devise arrangements to enable them to live on less money.

Another fundamental defect was on the question of differentials. Although the Opposition had not opposed the Government on Phase One and Phase Two, they were highly critical because of the differential factor. The Opposition had said that each time the Government pushed them forward and one day they would have to be solved. This question would cause far more trouble than any other.

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ferential would cause great trouble.

We can see from some of the strikes we have already had (she said) that the lack of differentiation for skill is a demerit for a pay explosion that I hope will not occur. It is clear that there must be a great deal of room to provide for differentials for skill.

There had been nothing in the speeches of the Prime Minister or other ministers to prepare people for the responsibilities which a return to free collective bargaining involved.

Quite the contrary (she said). Everything the Prime Minister had previously said has reinforced the view that he thought that free collective bargaining would lead to free collective chaos. (Conservative cheers.)

He could not have been a firmer advocate against the return to free collective bargaining.

He had done nothing to prepare the people for the fact that under free collective bargaining there would be no room for differentials, and there would be great differences in the amounts people would get. He was asking about 10 per cent for more than 10 per cent.

What he did not say was that if one restored differentials many people would get far less than that and many would have to suffer a severe decline in their standard of living.

She understood that productivity deals were to be outside the scope of the Government's policy. Many people were talking about the danger of having wages set by the Government rather than anything else after two years without productivity deals or increases in pay for increased productivity, was getting between all those who were prepared to put in more effort and more skill and who were paying too much to the Government in the form of taxes and social security.

Unless the Government broke out of the ever increasing public expenditure into an incentive tax policy they would not get the expansion which was needed.

Mr. Secretary of State for Education (Mr. Peter Dainton, Harlow, Lab.)—Do we take it she is in favour of those people who are pressing for higher wages and who are not prepared to accept the expansion which was needed?

Mr. Stanley Newman (Harlow, Lab.)—Do we take it she is in favour of those people who are pressing for higher wages and who are not prepared to accept the expansion which was needed?

Mr. Thatcher said they would have to restore some differentials within the limits of the Government's policy. They would not get increased productivity, the expansion of British industry, keep the skilled people and ban the unskilled from the country.

I want (she said) to create a Britain which will keep the best people and the best skills. We will have to keep within the cash limits. Within the limits some will have to have more than others.

Mr. Newman—What is her attitude to the doctors' claim?

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Well placed to gain economic goals

House of Lords

In face of unprecedented difficulties the Government had remained committed to a consistent strategy designed to pay the economy into a position in which it could sustain growth. Lord Hailsham, Lord Privy Seal, said in opening the debate on the economic situation. They were now much better placed to achieve their objectives.

The Government had recommended a course which offered by far the best prospect of economic success and the measures announced last week were another step along that path. They were always ready to listen to constructive suggestions.

The Earl of Gowrie (C), for the Opposition, said the cosmetics of Government policies, such as price controls, did not make up for the economic situation. Somebody had to pay them in the end. They distorted also incentive and competition. People became angry when the differentials were eroded and then they wanted them restored more rapidly than was consistent with the economic situation.

The Government had not accepted the consequences of the collapse of Stage Three negotiations. It was a matter of confidence at home and abroad. This collapse in regard to wage meant a return to the disastrous period between 1974 and 1975, when there was a price policy but no incomes policy.

Clearly, the new Price Commission, although it was a necessary Government's only effective statutory weapon on pay restraint.

Lord Byers (L) said Liberals had supported a statutory pay policy for some time. They had no more confidence in the Government's policy. It was not the mood of the country, particularly that of the unions, was ripe for such a move to success.

Recent studies had pointed to the need to reassess the importance of small businesses to the economy. They had been tended to regard them as a nuisance. It had not been appreciated that the small business with its right encouragement could be a more efficient unit than the large one.

It was also often a means of ensuring a competitive climate.

Lord Robbins (Ind) said the Government could not afford not to have some sort of incomes policy without abandoning their declared object of economic stability. It was not a matter of choice. It was a matter of necessity.

Lord McCarthy said the first thing the Government should do was what the TUC had been saying for six long and weary months. This year in place of a universal rate of settlement there had to be a differential rate of settlement. It was no good trying to use a policy to reduce real wages.

Lord Shepherd (Lab) said the country needed a consensus for the economic and industrial planning followed by the Government. They had to use North Sea oil revenues properly.

Mr. Jeffrey Rookes (Birmingham, Con, Bar, Lab) said the doctors' claim was a serious problem. He had seen a number of doctors who were being paid more than they were worth. It was a matter of justice.

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Pact stands to bolster Government's resolve

House of Commons

Mr. Reginald Prentice (Newham, North-East, Lab) said that in many ways the situation they faced was much more dangerous and much more complex than the situation of 1974-75. Then, as now, the Government were carrying out measures required of them by the TUC and the Labour Party.

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HOMES **VOID**
 See Rule 8(g). States may be used
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THING BARRED
ALWAYS **\$42.00**
 and July, 1977—32.7%
 declared to units of 15p.

SPORT

Bloodstock sales

Spending spree at Keeneland sets new records

From David Hedges

Lexington, Kentucky, July 20. Keeneland's Association's sensational summer yearling sales finished here last night with a flourish, recording new record figures for both aggregate and average. A total of 324 yearlings were sold for \$27,551,000 (\$16,170,175). This brought an average of \$85,242 (\$49,900) which was an increase of 28 per cent over last year's figure.

Overseas buyers played an impressive part in the market. While it was impossible to trace every overseas purchase, it appeared that they represented at least 25 per cent of the total. In action again was the syndicate consisting of Robert Sangster, Vincent O'Brien, Simon Fraser, John Mearns, who had already topped the sale on the first day with the purchase of Secretariat for \$725,000 (\$423,976). Bidding through British Bloodstock Agency (Ireland) Ltd, they bought four yearlings for a total of \$889,000 (\$526,470), bringing their total purchases at the sale to more than £1.5m.

Highest priced of their purchases yesterday was a colt by Northern Dancer out of Thong for \$305,000 (\$174,302). The dam has already produced Thatch, who won seven of his nine races in England and Ireland, including the Group 1 Sussex Stakes at Goodwood, and King Pellinore, second in the

Irish Sweep Derby and the Doncaster St Leger and now one of the top horses in California. Close behind in price was a colt by the rising young sire Raja Baba out of South Thought, the dam of the William Hill Cheveley Park Stakes winner, Gentle Thoughts. This one went to the Sangsters for \$275,000 (\$175,438). A filly by Sir Ivor for \$170,000 (\$99,415) and a colt by Fox for \$120,000 (\$70,174) completed their shopping on the final day.

Highest price of the session was the \$400,000 (\$251,811) paid by Mrs Laddy Dance, for a filly by Bold Bidder out of Comand, dam of the champion filly Tenebris and eight other winners. This filly went to the Sangsters for \$390,000 (\$251,811).

The BBA (London) made two more purchases on behalf of a syndicate of Major Dick Berry's stable. They bought a filly by Buckpasser out of Pearl Trade (by Swaps) for \$45,000 (\$28,315) and a colt by Raja Baba out of Miss Glamour Girl (by Ambrosio) for \$30,000 (\$19,331).

Ray Barnes, made two purchases on the final day, for a total of \$115,000 (\$72,511) for a filly by Northern Dancer out of the Forth mare, Queen of Capri, and five lots later went to \$150,000 (\$93,567) for one by Sir Ivor out of Smooth Siren, by Sea Bird.

the sport at its best. Mrs Edgar, sister to David Broome and mother of a six-year-old daughter, won the amateur championship at Ascot, in June, when her hand brought off a great family double by taking the professional title. John Castle and Jeffrey Peate guided the hunters, and their conclusions were considerably at variance with those of Dorcas Williams of Peterborough, East of England Show, on Tuesday. The lightweights were led by David Tatton on the Royal and Great Yorkshire champion, Bun-own, who has not been shown for a week. In the middleweights, Ruth McCullen beat Overlow, to whom she had been on the previous day. Ironically, Mr Williams presented her with the trophy, which evoked considerable merriment on both sides. He said: "I've been the last laugh."

Harvey Smith, with his grey German horse, Graf, was the only individual in the collecting ring that the time was 11sec short, but this was small consolation to Miss Davis, who was a bit of a disappointment throughout. The competition usually goes to two rounds, but this time it was a one-round affair. The judges said that they had no alternative but to continue with the time already set, as the competition had been a double victory. The time was 11sec short, but this was small consolation to Miss Davis, who was a bit of a disappointment throughout. The competition usually goes to two rounds, but this time it was a one-round affair. The judges said that they had no alternative but to continue with the time already set, as the competition had been a double victory.

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Racing

Benefits help placed horses

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Placed horses in pattern races on the flat—the races that form the backbone of our racing calendar—will get a larger slice of the cake in the future. An announcement to this effect by Sir Desmond Plummer yesterday followed consultations between the Levy Board and the Flat Race Planning Committee. They have agreed that there is to be restructuring of the prize money for pattern races in favour of placed horses without, in almost every case, affecting the total amount going to the winner.

Hopefully this will help to make some of these pattern races which tend to be dominated by one horse more competitive and exciting to owners and trainers to try for the place money even if they think they cannot win. The Levy Board's decision, announced earlier this month, to increase the prize money for the 1978 to £201,000. This is all part and parcel of the

board's \$5.5m prize money scheme for next year when the board's total allocation to pattern races will amount to £338,250. In the future the distribution of prize money for pattern races will be a wider spread of benefit than for the 1977 season. The winners will be 60 per cent to the winner, 23 per cent to the second, 11.5 per cent to the third, and 5.5 per cent to the fourth. The present distribution is 65 per cent, 20 per cent, 10 per cent, and five per cent respectively. In order to provide for this restructuring the minimum values for all group one pattern races will be increased by £5,000 under the new scheme.

For three-year-olds and upwards group one races will have at least £30,000 added, and two-year-old pattern races in this group will have £25,000. The increase for group two races will be £2,000 raising the minimum value for three-year-olds and upwards to £17,000, and for two-year-olds to £12,000. The group

three pattern races have been increased by £1,000 to provide an £11,000 minimum for older horses, and an £8,000 minimum for two-year-olds. The overall aim of the scheme is a wider spread of benefit than for the 1977 season. The winners will be 60 per cent to the winner, 23 per cent to the second, 11.5 per cent to the third, and 5.5 per cent to the fourth. The present distribution is 65 per cent, 20 per cent, 10 per cent, and five per cent respectively. In order to provide for this restructuring the minimum values for all group one pattern races will be increased by £5,000 under the new scheme.

Meanwhile, on the disciplinary front, it is good to know that the rules of racing in Great Britain and Ireland as regards the doping and medication of racehorses at long last are now identical and can be interpreted and enforced to similar standards. This is a feather in the cap of the stewards of our Jockey Club and these advisers, who have been striving to achieve this goal for a number of years. The uniformity brought about by the new rules will be a benefit to the racing authorities of France, Britain and Ireland and it is hoped to produce separate handbooks for three-year-olds and older horses at the end of this year.

Candy set for sweet success

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

The National Stakes (3.35), which is the most valuable race run at Sandown Park today, has lost much, if not quite all, of its lustre. It is a great pity that the National Stakes, which was first run in 1889, is now a race for the few rather than the many. The race was once a great event, but it has lost much of its lustre. The National Stakes, which was first run in 1889, is now a race for the few rather than the many. The race was once a great event, but it has lost much of its lustre.

But sadly the seventies have seen the race go into decline. The National Stakes, which was first run in 1889, is now a race for the few rather than the many. The race was once a great event, but it has lost much of its lustre. The National Stakes, which was first run in 1889, is now a race for the few rather than the many. The race was once a great event, but it has lost much of its lustre.

have a feeling that may be the case again this afternoon when Paddy Prendergast, who has been a great success in the past, is set to carry all before him. But sadly the seventies have seen the race go into decline. The National Stakes, which was first run in 1889, is now a race for the few rather than the many. The race was once a great event, but it has lost much of its lustre.

Golden Lady was behind Embosca in the Norfolk Stakes. At 1.50, the race was a success for the two winners, who were both good horses. Golden Lady was behind Embosca in the Norfolk Stakes. At 1.50, the race was a success for the two winners, who were both good horses. Golden Lady was behind Embosca in the Norfolk Stakes. At 1.50, the race was a success for the two winners, who were both good horses.

Finite has the final word at Yarmouth

By Michael Seely

Racing Correspondent

Michael Seely celebrated his return from a brief visit to the United States for the Fast-Tip and the Reedy Handicap at Yarmouth. The American Native colt may have been a shade lucky to have been awarded the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot on the day of his victory. But there was not the semblance of a fluke about his victory yesterday.

Cambridge Star cut into the running until Silver Chief went on. Two winners were produced. It was clear that Paul Cook, on Finite, was only hiding his time. Striding the front in the distance, the three-year-old quickened in decisive fashion to beat Silver Chief by two lengths with Sin Timon a head away third. Sin Timon, who started favourite at 6-4, was given every chance but Finite was only hiding his time. Striding the front in the distance, the three-year-old quickened in decisive fashion to beat Silver Chief by two lengths with Sin Timon a head away third.

recent Nottingham win by taking the Appleton Handicap. The high of 1.14 for Langtry's career to date was when she romped home by six lengths in the Rosebery Memorial Handicap at last summer's Derby meeting. She has been slow to find her ability this season, but looked authoritative in her Nottingham victory over China God and Three Musketeers.

The racing is all pretty competitive at the seaside track. Perhaps the best bet on the card is Michael Jarvis's progressive three-year-old, Totowah, who will be trying for his third win off the reel in the Cornbury Handicap. At Yarmouth, who will be trying for his third win off the reel in the Cornbury Handicap. At Yarmouth, who will be trying for his third win off the reel in the Cornbury Handicap.

Show jumping

Double clear and an ambition achieved

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Racing Correspondent

Having served with the Queen Elizabeth II Cup for 16 years, it is said afterwards, given up all hope of ever doing so. Elizabeth, who has already achieved this ambition at the Royal International Show, at Wembley yesterday afternoon, riding the German 100 metres Walby. Only two riders were clear in the first round—the other being Caroline Bradley, with the Dutch stallion Marius.

Ann Fenwick, who is coming right into the first flight, was technically clear, but she was given three-quarters of a time fault to finish third, because an illic error was discovered in the time allowed. The time was 11sec short, but this was small consolation to Miss Davis, who was a bit of a disappointment throughout.

The competition usually goes to two rounds, but this time it was a one-round affair. The judges said that they had no alternative but to continue with the time already set, as the competition had been a double victory. The time was 11sec short, but this was small consolation to Miss Davis, who was a bit of a disappointment throughout. The competition usually goes to two rounds, but this time it was a one-round affair. The judges said that they had no alternative but to continue with the time already set, as the competition had been a double victory.

steeplechase winner at Crystal Palace last Sunday was asked not to be considered because he wants to save himself for a good performance at Gatstead the following Saturday. 100, 200 and 300 metres were won by David Tatton on the Royal and Great Yorkshire champion, Bun-own, who has not been shown for a week. In the middleweights, Ruth McCullen beat Overlow, to whom she had been on the previous day. Ironically, Mr Williams presented her with the trophy, which evoked considerable merriment on both sides. He said: "I've been the last laugh."

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Warwickshire, newly promoted, have proved the surprise packet of the Prudential inter-county tennis cup at Eastbourne's Devonshire Park. They followed up their 6-2 first day triumph over Yorkshire by completing a "Roses" double with a narrow 5-4 success over Lancashire and look certain to finish in the first three.

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Sandown Park programme

(Television (18A): 2.30, 3.0, 3.35 and 4.55 races)

2.0 BOW STREET HANDICAP (1.540: 7f)			
1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
6	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
7	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.30 Bow Street Handicap. 3.0 Assured. 3.35 Fettered Lady. 4.5 Great Escape. 4.40 Saturnus.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Glenagee. 4.5 Monte Acuto. 4.40 Sours.

Great Yarmouth programme

2.30 FASTOFF STAKES (1.540: 7f)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
6	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
7	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

3.0 HIGH STEWARD STAKES (2-y-o: 1.540: 7f)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
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8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

3.30 APPELLEGE HANDICAP (1.540: 11m)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
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8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

4.0 CONWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: 1.125: 11m)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
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5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
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8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

4.30 FRED PAGE HANDICAP (3-y-o: 1.153: 6f)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
6	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
7	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

5.0 FERRIER STAKES (1.721: 1m)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
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7	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

Great Yarmouth selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.30 Destiny's Daughter. 3.0 Surtown. 3.30 Lily Langtry. 4.0 TOTOWAH is specially recommended. 4.30 Mint Condition. 5.0 Loyal Deal.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Fast Bowler. 3.0 Newark. 3.30 Lily Langtry. 4.0 Totowah. 4.30 A.M.

Catterick Bridge results

2.15 (2.15) LEWIS HANDICAP

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
6	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
7	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

2.30 BOW STREET HANDICAP (1.540: 7f)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
6	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
7	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

2.30 RAYNES PARK STAKES (2-y-o: 1.106: 5f)

1	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
2	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
3	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
4	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
5	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
6	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
7	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
8	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
9	042123	The Happy Hooker (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook
10	011222	Kosmos (D), P. Cundell, 5-7	P. Cook

3.0 WATNEYS SPECIAL HANDICAP (1.512: 1m 6f)

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Butters Alley. 14 res.	
TOT: Wm. 45p: places. 23p. 18	
57p: dual forecast. 40p. I. Balding.	
Kingsclere. 21, 21	

NEW BOOKS

No yawning at the fool



Goldsmith, a caricature by Henry Bunbury.

The Notable Man

The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith

By John Ginger

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

"Is your mind at rest?" asked the bewildered doctor as it became all too clear that Oliver Goldsmith's curious and contradictory life was coming to a premature end. "No," came the memorable reply, "it is not."

John Ginger portrays Goldsmith as a complex and gifted comedian, profoundly aware of his own darker nature—envy, fear and unease—and skilled at concealing it in the company of good friends to whom he played gambler and fool. *The Notable Man* indeed describes an artist who only began to reveal himself in the natural "psychic energy" of his art: the pain and remorse suffusing *The Deserted Village* are those of Goldsmith, the impoverished exile in the London of Johnson and Horace Walpole; the abusive affection of Mrs. Bardcastle for Tony Lumpkin in *She Stoops to Conquer* is a caricature of a partial one, the bitter disappointment in him of his own mother; many scenes in the first half of *The Vicar of Wakefield* are drawn from his far from unhappy childhood and adolescence in Ascendancy Ireland.

These three masterpieces, however imperfectly finished, have held the taste of the public (not merely the scholars) for 200 years, and

few of Goldsmith's exact contemporaries could claim as much—certainly none as versatile as to form. Mr. Ginger suggests that they have remained above fashion because, apart from their natural qualities, they are so true to Goldsmith himself and that is why the examination of his character and life are of a peculiarly literary interest. Besides, the influence of poem, play and novel on the crucial change from the Augustan to the Romantic sensibility, the uneasy awareness, though Mr. Ginger is curiously unconcerned with posterity and does not really say so.

Mr. Ginger, a 44-year-old novelist whose first biography this is, has done two things uncommonly well. First, he has written the best kind of popular life, by which I mean he is deeply immersed in his subject but knows how to share his knowledge and love in a most accessible way. For example, he is an exceptional synthesiser, frequently pausing to fill in historic and cultural developments as they affect the poet in his world—the "improvement" of London streets, the expansion of empire in the seven years war, the taste for "polite" entertainment, the glimmering and meretricious world of the theatre, the rise of a consumer economy. Carrick, Johnson and Reynolds are never long off stage. Second, he holds all these threads and many more in his own hands, producing a remarkably harmonious book in which all

Michael Ratcliffe

the elements flow in and out of one another as a single stream. He has not smoothed out the unsmoothable, but he has given it a shape. The shape of a masquerade.

He writes trenchantly and well, as you would hope of a man recreating these lives and times and even indulging an apt hand for an image himself: "In his case," he writes of Hugh Smithson, who married the wealth of the Percys and revived the carillon of Northumberland, "the tree of Fortune had need only the gentlest of shakes." There are others.

Northumberland was merely the most powerful of several potential patrons whom Goldsmith offended. He possessed an heroic desire for artistic independence and, like many such artists as heroes, the chances of winning it were slim. Dr. Goldsmith's folly and absurdity proceeded from principle," said Reynolds, probably his truest friend and much the most judicious of his biographers. Johnson loved him, and he was a founder member of the Club, but whilst allowing Goldsmith to be an artist of the first rank, he decided he had no heart. Boswell and Mrs. Thrale had never approved of the strange fool from Roscommon. He did not much approve of himself, yet "he fought like a tiger... and wherever he was, there was no yawning." He would have been embarrassed, delighted and furious at the success and popularity of *The Notable Man*.



One of the eight wood engravings by Helmut Weissenborn from *The Diary of Edward Thomas* 1 January-8 April, 1917 (Whittington Press, £16 cloth and £50 leather), published with a foreword by his daughter, Myfanwy and introduced by Roland Gant. It is a straight-

forward account by a man in his late thirties who recorded the daily changes behind and the from, but foresaw the inevitability of his death. The choice of Weissenborn's engraving is apt because he also served on the Western Front in the same area as Thomas and at the same time, but in the German trenches.

Fiction

A Book of Common Prayer

By Joan Didion

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.25)

Nelly's Version

By Eva Figs

(Secker & Warburg, £3.90)

Protopera

By Benedict Kiely

(Collins, £2.95)

The style of *A Book of Common Prayer* (never being understood as wishful thinking) is initially infuriating. Nerve and thrusting under the impact of this mannered prose, they were stilled only by my growing awareness that Joan Didion is a writer of uncommon intelligence and imaginative perception.

Moreover, she has selected her manner with careful purpose: it is the very source of the book's hypnotic contrasts and is the coolly scientific tone of the narrator, Grace Strasser-Mendana. She, an American-born widow of one of Boca Grande's wealthiest men, left "in positive control of 59.8 per cent of the arable land and about the same percentage of the decision-making process in this opaque, unstable Third World landscape, is more importantly an anthropologist (a 'student of delusion') and an amateur biochemist. She attempts to define the story's heroine, Charlotte Douglas, as if studying her molecular structure.

This implacable adherence to scientific precision leads to a flat laying down and qualifying repetition of sentences which frequently begin with the words "actually" or "in fact". The skill with which Miss Didion eludes her own remorseless brief by bringing the extraordinary activity and character of Charlotte to life under this reductionist gaze is quite stunning.

Charlotte has always walked away from everything. From her first husband Warren (a bitter, taunting portrait), from her second husband Leonard, from motives and airports but principally from the

truth of her missing daughter Marin, now wanted by the FBI for terrorism. In Boca Grande, a place without history, she comes to await the return of a child she once perhaps took to the Tivoli gardens; a child she remembers dressed in flowered lawn for Easter.

Boca Grande's nine-hole golf course has reverted to swamp, the artificial lake is infested, the light at noon is dead white. In the bay, at the end of a broken causeway lies a complex of eight lane boulevards intended to intersect 20 matching glass pyramids that were never finished. Bamboo grows between the cracks of the empty boulevards. This is the natural home of the wishful thinkers; their paradisaical graveyard.

Unaware of the political ferment in this equatorial zone, Charlotte passes her days in vague social exchange, inconclusive schemes to organize a film festival and open a boutique (in the place where the guerrillas store their guns) and busies herself with birth control and vaccination programmes. Seen merely as a picture of the... insensitive... futility... of American aid to developing countries, this would be a drily damning piece of work but its reach is much greater than that. Miss Didion has an original eye for character, a sound and witty ear for dialogue but, above all, she has succeeded in creating a place, an atmosphere, that is both unreal and yet intensely realized.

Nelly (Dean), the heroine of Eva Figs' new book is even more forgetful than Charlotte. She is amnesiac. Her landscape is an equally important map of the mind. Signaling a false name in the hotel register she spends her childhood sojourning there in search of clues that will help her regain identity. Evidence, when it comes, is evasive or frightens her. She is rude to the woman in the newsgroup who claims to recall her (and is later found half-dead from injuries), the local library is filled with books that echo her own notes, a young man insists he is her son and she submits to his adoption, a shocked thought she is by his home, his wife, his attitudes.

This novel has both the grip of a thriller and the disturbing quality of dreams wherein the details of the mirror image do not quite match. Funnier than anything Eva Figs has previously written, the writer conveys Nelly's restless search of mind with great exactness, assurance and not least, sympathy.

pathy. But there is so patient marked a sense of building the book that its conclusion is disappointingly weak as if the author, having set several positions in motion, is unable to answer any one of them. Nelly, in shock, bereave schizophrenic, a threat, a link is she everybody else's version of herself, is she the victim at the newspaper, is she the existentialist figure or perhaps a demonstration of the writer's wastefulness. In character creation? There is no obligation on the novelist to provide clear answer but Miss Figs's too teased the reader toward an expectation of something one feels defrauded by the lack of it. The apparent conclusion that Nelly has imagined all lives of her fellow humans residents to form a kind, encircling coherence for herself isn't fully sustained by some preceding episodes and left with the sense that, but Nelly has imagined all through with quite the class and confidence that is evident in the prose itself.

If Joan Didion's book me swing from rage to admiration and Eva Figs' to cheated. Protopera is too short to all for such wild extremes of mood. Indeed, I think it is Didion's intention to press this story in a single key, this ambivalence to a falling in otherwise beautifully written little book.

Obliquely told as in gripping recall of an old man, the Bitchy family turn from holiday in Douglas find the gummy in contrast their long-loved home. Old Bitchy, whose heart is in the details to drive a bomb in the small town where friends and neighbours live, provokes a sense of the cowardly act of all in an land of diminishing her where the men behind it foolish masks are as well known to him as the good people is asked to kill on their behalf. This poetic sensibility, his life's mission—his life's mission—behind him—his shimmering written in it outweighs the sense of that that must be present if story is to be rendered full force. If the height of an ending, this is a structural weakness a small matter of balance, nothing else. Benedict Kiely's perception of Ulster's w and the language he employs express it are very fine.

Jacky Gill

Shadows of doubt

The Poisoned Life of Mrs Maybrick

By Bernard Ryan

with Sir Michael Havers

(William Kimber, £7.50)

Crippen

The Mild Murderer

By Tom Cullen

(The Bodley Head, £4.95)

The trial in 1889 of Florence Maybrick for the murder by arsenical poisoning of her husband, James Maybrick, is a classical instance of the harm that can come of a judge's summing-up when it veers from total impartiality even though by only so much as an unification, a zone of voice. On Wednesday, August 7, early in the morning, the judge sharing quarters with Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, in charge of the case, found him walking up and down in his dressing-gown. Stephen had spent all the previous day on his charge to the jury, but had not been able to finish. "That woman is guilty," his fellow-judge heard him mutter, and again, "That woman is guilty."

In 1881 the 18-year-old Florence Chandler, a lively, flirtatious, not inexperienced sprig of the American (Southern) aristocracy, married James Maybrick, aged 42, a wealthy Liverpool cotton-broker given to dosing himself with a large variety of drugs, some potent. It was not a blissful marriage. James already had three children by a mistress in Liverpool; Florence took a lover in 1889 Maybrick's multitudinous potions began to bite back at him. He took ill— with gastro-enteritis doctors said. And then he died. And not long before, Florence had been out buying a good stock of fly-papers, and fly-papers as every schoolboy knows and knew, mean arsenic. Especially did they mean arsenic in that Alburgh mansion, where surviving Maybricks were hostile to James's young cosmopolitan pick-up, and staff, domestic and nursing, shared the hostility. And so it came to an inquest where the Maybricks

had it all their own way. And so it came to a trial and to the certainties of Sir James Fitz-James Stephen's summing-up—which, by the way, followed hard on a defence by Sir Charles Russell which a suddenly converted world had considered brilliant and impressive.

The death sentence followed. And in 1889 the death sentence was something very difficult to back away from. There was no Court of Appeal. The only remedy was that the Queen, on the advice of the Home Secretary, should overrule the sentence. After huge and prolonged efforts this was achieved. Florence Maybrick saved her neck served 15 years' penal servitude, and died a crazed, lonely, destitute old woman, in Connecticut in 1940.

Was she guilty or not? Unprofitable to speculate now. My guess would be that she gave James a tiny helping push towards the destination he was already well on the way to reaching. What is important is that Stephen, brilliant, civilized, uncle of Virginia, brother of Leslie, father of J.K., should have stepped out of line in the way he did on that last day and a half; because that aberration by a falling man—the Stephen vein of mental instability has to be remembered—helped to lead finally to the setting up, in 1907, of the Court of Criminal Appeal. By then Florence was busy lecturing profitably in America and probably in no way interested in the reform of the English legal system.

The book is absorbing reading, but why do people dash about on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, an amalgamation which did not happen till after World War One? Crippen's wife Bella must have been a vicious hag, and even a worm, even a Crippen, will turn. But poor Crippen, he was not even a good chooser, and in the long run—if it had come to a long run instead of a short drop—Ethel Le Neve would not have been much use to him either. Tom Cullen tells the story fairly—but has it, perhaps, been told too often?

David Williams

Points of viewing

Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day

Edited by J. M. Richards

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.75)

English Architecture

By James Stevens Curl

(David & Charles, £9.50)

When one considers the current high levels of unemployment among architects in this country and the low public esteem in which most of their work has lately been held, it might at first sight appear a more profitable undertaking to write about architecture than to praise it. Both Sir James Richards and Mr. Curl are architects and prolific writers on architecture, but of different generations, outlook and quality of output. Richards for many years edited the *Architectural Review* and was architectural correspondent of *The Times*. In his time he has excelled over, supported and then grown somewhat disillusioned with the fruits of Functionalism. His knowledge and judgment are formidable, and he has employed them in his selection of contributors to this beautifully produced reference book, whose range runs from three pages on Michelangelo to half a page on Denys Lasdun. The credits for main, signed entries include the names Summerson, Dorothy Sedgwick, Furness, and the *Architectural Review's* present executive editor, Sherban Cantacuzino.

The photographs are for the most part both beautiful and informative. By present-day prices, this book is a very good £8.75's worth.

One wishes one could say the same of Mr. Curl's confident solo performance. At £9.50 it is, though well produced, an expensive volume. Its title misleads. Mr. Curl is not only a dedicated conservationist (we are most of us that these days) but a preservationist of almost Calvinistic strictness. And this book is a preservationist's architectural glossary, with an essentially descriptive and modern viewpoint. His entry for "roof" describes crown-pot, lipped and mansard roofs but never by so much as the raising of a parenthesis does it concede the existence of our present generation of leading architects. The entry for "church" is a masterpiece of understatement. His entry under "cathedral" makes explicit this bias. He explains the term's traditional meaning in medieval fortifications (and, he tells us, as well for a cathedral as for a castle); then for once adds the modern usage, complaining that "the proliferation of industrialised curtain walling accounts for much that is boring in modern architecture, while also causing grave problems of solar heat gain and internal heat loss". All true; but his objection to modern architecture might have added "accounts also for much that is elegant and exciting". Mr. Curl, one suspects, does not see it that way; and, since he

does not see it that way should not have titled his book so sweepingly.

The dust-cover of his glossary carries the claim that it "Fulfills the need". The last "Does it?" can usefully be applied to both these volumes. Mr. Curl has competitors. The *Penguin Dictionary of Architecture* (Eldon/Honour/Pevsner) provides a wider coverage less lavishly but—as the dog-eared paperback in many a bookshop testifies—more usefully and cheaply; while John Harris and Jill Lever's *Illustrated Glossary of Architecture* (Faber) is still recent enough to refute the claim that this is the last really comprehensive glossary of architecture. The *Who's Who* has appeared for many years. The Richards *Who's Who* is a more estimable effort by far. It invites comparison with that very different work, *Banister Fletcher's History of Architecture*, of which former RIBA Librarian James Paines two years ago produced a radically revised edition. That of course approaches world architecture from a different standpoint, going into more detail over national and regional styles and developments. It will remain the standard work. Sir James's *Who's Who* is a worthy volume to set beside it on a reference shelf, and for the student or lay enthusiast who has £10 to spend and no more, *Who's Who in Architecture* is an excellent choice. Out of the change he may even be able to produce a paperback Penguin dictionary.

Tony Aldous

Mysterious squelchings and bumps

Mechanics of the Mind

By Colin Blakemore

(Cambridge, £10.50 and £3.95)

That the mind is situated in the head is a proposition so obvious to us, that we are apt to forget how controversial it seemed to our forebears. To the Sunarians it was perfectly plain that the seat of a man's consciousness was in his liver. Whatever function the ancient Egyptian ascribed to the brain it was certainly not that of thinking, for while the entrails of their dead rulers were carefully preserved for use in the afterlife, their brains were summarily disposed of—retracted through the nose with a spoon. Even the observant Aristotle believed that the emotions were born in the heart, and poets and songwriters of every generation have believed him.

Colin Blakemore belongs to a younger school of experimental scientists. His *Reith Lectures* on the physiology of the mind and the praise is fully justified by the printed version. *Mechanics of the Mind* is a masterpiece of brief, intelligent exposition of a complicated and interesting subject. It is a part science, part philosophy. Breadth of view is not his only virtue. Mr. Blakemore has the essential feature of true scholarship which is a willingness to admit ignorance where ignorance exists. This is as well for a subject as the subject of which science is more than usually ignorant. By dint of radical surgical experiments we have learned which parts of the brain we cannot do without. Careful observation of animal squelchings and bumps have provided suggestive theories though little fact.

But by and large the brain is the one organ which has eluded the inquiring mind.

The unique quality of the human mind is best brought out by comparing it with the mind of a machine, as Mr. Blakemore does in some of his most penetrating passages. Though twentieth-century man has built electronic minds, he has not succeeded in building any computer capable of the range of reflective decisions achieved by the dimmest human intellect. A computer merely performs the simplest operations of the human mind at extremely high speed. In performing the more advanced cerebral functions, the mind must know not only what to do and how; it must also know why it is necessary to do it. Whether the same object would be achieved by doing something else. A sense of purpose is the essential feature of mental decision, and it is the feature which no computer can ever have: a computer has only one reason for doing anything and that is that it has been programmed to do it. The sense of purpose comes from outside it, from the human mind which designs the programme.

Mr. Blakemore looks forward to the day when that human mind will hold no secrets from physics. It is his right to do so? I doubt whether human self-regard can survive the discovery that the mind of man is a mere mechanical contraption, that consciousness is a physical sensation produced by valves and fluids in the same way as drunkenness is produced by wine. It may be true, but an honest belief in its falsehood seems to me to be an essential feature of human civilization.

Jonathan Sumption

Somerset Maugham & His World

by Frederic Raphael

(Thames & Hudson, £3.95)

When, as a young unpublished writer, Frederic Raphael took tea with Somerset Maugham, he saw two sides of the legend: the graceful, civilized, professional and the cantankerous, senile elder. A sense of this kind of contrast pervades this well-illustrated study, extending even to Mr. Raphael's commitment. One catches criticism held at bay, near personal enthusiasm for the glamour of the highly successful Maugham, with a certain praise for *Of Cinders and Ashes* and *The Razor's Edge*.

What is most interesting is the similarity drawn between Maugham's childhood and adolescence and that of Kipling's: the initial paradise abroad, the banishment to drab and restrictive English society. Other excellences: Maugham's early poverty stressed in relation to his sexuality, his near reluctant homosexuality, the marriage with Syrie, his vindictiveness, the lover who nearly made him happy, Gerald Haxton, ideal companion for such a misanthropic man, Maugham's contempt for those he termed intellectuals because they had failed at Kipling's praise, and his penny ante and revengefulness. Indirectly this lively recapitulation of the well-known Maugham story—personal and successive—catches the lasting flavour of sadness in a man who finally loved little.

Tony Smith

Science fiction

Stolen Faces

By Michael Bishop

(Gollancz, £3.75)

The theme of this audacious tour de force, by a young writer I have not previously encountered, is that of a loving parenthood becoming an obsession which degenerates into self-destruction. Its final scenes are terrific enough to make you want to stop reading—yet his talent is such that you cannot while the whole echoes within a similar vault of concept to that of Joseph Conrad's *An Outcast of the Islands*. Here, the exile is Lucian Yearadance, cast out to the planet of Tetzari to be Kommissar of a compound wherein dwell victims of a Leprosy-like disease. Their quarantine is a ghetto shrouded by the rest of the inhabitants. Yearadance determines to help, discovers that the disease-virus has long gone; accepted as their "maybe-priest" he is drawn into a ghastly religion which is yet but a desperate analogue for others their mist on murdering boys for spirits.

The author diverts us detrimentally, in terms of narrative, via the red herring—or, rather, the red beastiness—of too much description of some weird beasts of burden, so that we feel they are involved in the denouement; they are not. But his description of an alien culture based on Aztec philosophies is bizarre to the point of unreality and yet quite convincing. This story of a man whose "major failing, perhaps, is an unwillingness to withhold sympathy from those who do not merit it" is filled with poignancy and terror: a parable of the deformity of prejudice.

The Lincoln Hunters, by Wilson Tucker (Gollancz, £3.95). Newsreel-delivers into past zip back from dictatorial future to try to record long-forgotten speech by Abraham Lincoln just before American Civil War. Starewd portraiture of a lost time and people, while the idea of The Big Lie—applied even to the allegedly liberal Lincoln—is laid out with a humorous, cynical ferocity. Well worth the hunting for.

Best Science Fiction Stories of the Year, edited by Lester del Rey (Kaye & Ward, £3.95).

This is the fifth annual collection to be edited by Mr. del Rey and a forest of excitement and a forest of excitement indicates an enthusiasm which has not diminished his discrimination, bringing in a new names who—thank Galaxy!—do not do comedy. I specially like Ray Bradbury's "Supernature", which, for Post Office, could well see Last Post.

Ring Around the Sun, by Ford D. Simak (New Ed Library, £5.95). This adds the worthwhile, if expensive *Musgrave Series* is a re-run the 1952 classic by a re-run writer in the genre which a world astonishingly saved from itself—a blade which never wears an everlasting light bulb, answer to famine—because it is a spinning top, which appears to be lovely rational magic.

Deus Irae, by Philip K. Dick and Roger Zelazny (Collins, £3.75). "Richardson" was altar boy by comparison: fair-enough description of Lucifer who brought a near-Apocalypse and is worshipped by the survivors the billion by the billion. The thought by the film Tibor, through a mass mutated theologues as he creatures, Lucifer is four be something else entirely. Authors' separate styles hallucinatory. Writing's times speak with the tongue of despatch, but comedy is delightfully, with venom and they put one in mind of "A.C. C. for Leibowitz" is sure tribute.

The Rainbow Deaths, by Chardard (New Ed Library, £4.50). Hetero F and lesbian Nell are sent special mission to Darg where such things as gas guns are in action: ops Sub-Bornan stuff; fine snore through on a bo beach.

Earth's Other Shadow, Robert Silverberg (Mills & Boon, £3.75). The dark side of planet, as envisioned by master SF writer to give us that make a clutching of some revealing, quite chancy his fascination the body-empowered? Chilling and comic by a whirling turn.

Tom Hutchins

Christiaan Barnard

The Unwanted

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Desmond Stewart

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'Strong and controversial stuff... it is certainly the most perceptive view of the man to date.' PHILLIP KNIGHTLEY, *NEW STATESMAN*

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ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

CHICAN BALLET THEATRE
The Chicago Ballet Theatre, under the direction of its artistic director, Robert J. Ross, presents a production of *Les Sylphides* by Michel Fokine. The production is a masterpiece of choreography and music, and is a must-see for all ballet lovers. The performance is at the Royal Opera House, London, on July 21 and 22.

THE ROYAL BALLET
The Royal Ballet, under the direction of its artistic director, Sir Kenneth MacMillan, presents a production of *The Sleeping Beauty* by Tchaikovsky. The production is a masterpiece of choreography and music, and is a must-see for all ballet lovers. The performance is at the Royal Opera House, London, on July 21 and 22.

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Paris gives a very rare opera indeed

The composition of *Amadis de Gaule* by Johann Christian Bach, for Paris in 1779, represents something of a conjunction of cultures: a German composer, Italian trained, habituated to English ways, writing a French opera. Like *Bunzlauer's* bean, it is not a very French French opera.

When J. C. Bach was commissioned to write it, he had behind him 17 years of operatic experience, during which he had composed 10 operas in Italian, for performances in Italy, England and Germany. He went to Paris to hear the singers (the met Mozart there) and presumably to see how the Parisians liked their operas. He found the city still vibrating with echoes of the Gluck-Piccini controversies, about the relative merits of those composers and the Franco-Italian style difference.

What if anything he learned from his visit is difficult to infer from hearing the work, as I had a rare opportunity to do in Paris last week. *Amadis de Gaule* could almost be called a little unfairly, be described as an Italian opera written in French. Of its music stands squarely in the tradition of Gluck's previous operas, and of Italian opera generally: in that, Bach was more Piccinian than Gluckist. It is inevitable, of course, that the rhythmic structure of the melodic lines should be affected by French verbal patterns, but the lack of metrical stresses in the French language gives composers a good deal of scope for imposing their own patterns upon it. It is significant that Bach could use in the opera some music from an Italian cantata he had composed some years before.

Two things about *Amadis*, however, mark it out from Italian opera. First, there is no secco recitative, following Gluck's reform operas and Italian practice in general at this date. All the recitative is orchestraally accompanied, and often it is extremely vivid (as indeed in the opera's opening scene, where the enchantress Arcabonne, rather like a latter-day Alcibiades, bewails the conflict between her role as magician and as lover). This leads to a greater continuity of texture, as also does the flexible interchange between solo and chorus, much like that in Gluck's operas. In the same way—all this is to some degree implicit in the structure of the old libretto after Quinault, originally written for Lully a century before, but Bach was asked to set it. Second, the orchestral textures have a colourfulness and warmth of

What it needs, at any revival, is a conductor with a keen appreciation of its character and its beauties and a capacity to pace it convincingly. The performance at Radio France, with the adequate Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique (I had heard them in a very routine concert of eighteenth-century music the previous evening at the Eglise Mère, also as part of the Festival de la Musique), and the manifestly inadequate radio choir—Bach's choral movements were shabbily done—was directed by Guy Condette without evident enthusiasm. The cast, however, was distinguished by Isabelle Garcand's poised singing and bright upper register, as Oranne and Bruce Brewer's sweet and shapely if excessively gentle high tenor in Amadis's music; Jean-Philippe Lalloué was in many ways a voice as the magician Arcabonne and Bernadette Antoine was impressively impassioned, if not always beautiful in tone, as his fellow-conspirator Arcabonne.

Stanley Sadie



Tony Doyle and Eamon Kelly

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Voyage round an adopted father

Da King's Head

Irving Wardle

It is four years since my colleague Ian Treweek's ecstatic response to Hugh Leonard's play at the Dublin Theatre Festival, and only our stubborn resistance to Irish drama can explain its belated premiere on the London fringe. Thank heaven for the King's Head and a hundred outlets if the Royal Court and play-spotting companies were to ignore the work of this quality. Leonard is a frankly autobiographical study set about the author's father, involving direct comparison with Peter Nichols's *For the Cause* and John Mortimer's *A Voyage Round My Father*, as much as I admire these plays, Leonard's piece strikes me, as the most truthful and technically accomplished of the group. It deals with material that has worried us frequently in his earlier work, and conveys a sense of immense satisfaction in having at last hit on the right form for telling the story.

Charlie, a middle-aged playwright (Tony Doyle) flies over Dublin for his father's funeral, and we first see him in the family kitchen briskly sorting things out before returning to London for good, rummaging papers into the stove, brushing

off a stinky old acquaintance without ever bothering to take off his coat, confident that he is finally cutting the threads with the past. At that point Da is in the room, ready for a gossip about the funeral.

Like Nichols's play, in short, Da enters the zone of psychological time, where remembered conflicts, long-rankling humiliations, and unexpressed cherries are externalized into an endless drama unaffected by death or separation. Where it excels, I think, is in its marvellous capacity to reopen all those old wounds without the slightest trace of posthumous vengeance.

One can see that Charlie's parents would have driven anyone mad, most of all an adopted son to whom they never reveal the facts of his parentage, and on whom they impress their own views, especially in the presence of visitors. But between the switchbacks of exasperated farce and uncontrolled fury, the prevailing tone is one of autumnal irony, in which all the characters are treated with affectionate respect with the exception of the self-lacerating protagonist.

Besides evoking his parents, and his dry clerical boss in the Land Commission (superbly evoked in the writing and in Vass Anderson's performance), Leonard also introduces his own

chippy younger self, a device that enables him not only to relive the expected scenes of sexual timidity and family rows, but also to stage acrimonious debate between youth and middle-age in which the derisive elder Charlie is often put down by his naive but as yet undefeated alter ego.

Throughout those episodes, Leonard never loses sight of his title; and every relationship develops under the shadow of Eamon Kelly's Da, forever pressing small unwanted gifts on his boy ("Put this in your pocket"), unaccountably slogging his life out as gardener to a penny-pinching Protestant family, and renegeing his marriage proposal (mishandling Charlie for his father-in-law) with a loving catalogue of the roses he means to grow.

Typically, Leonard cues the pathos of second-childhood with a brisk return to the posthumous present, with Da still in tenuous command of his faculties, determined to stay in Charlie's life for ever.

Robert Gillespie's production needs more space to expand than the present stage affords, but it is up to all the text's swift transitions and emotional cadences. Leonard has never written a cleverer play, but its ingenuity serves entirely to set up the maximum resonance between past and present and show one means of coming to terms with them both.

Split Open Space

Ned Chaillet

Still chronicling the generation gap, Ned Chaillet's *Split Open Space* is a play about the Vietnam era, Mike Weller follows the cannabis fugitives into marriage

In Ghana: how an intellectual revolt shook the army's power

The contest in Ghana between the professional classes and the military regime seems to have ended in a draw, but it has been an extraordinary episode that must have wide repercussions in Ghana and elsewhere. Doctors, lawyers, engineers and other professional men felt able to stand eyeball to eyeball with the soldiers, demanding that they give way to civilian rule. "You have the guns, but you cannot govern without us," they said, and they stopped work to prove it. There has been nothing quite like it since the Europe of 1848.

In the end they backed down, agreed that General Acheampong should not resign immediately, and accepted instead his promise that there would be a gradual return to some sort of civilian rule over the next two years. It may not be an ideal solution for Ghana—desperate economic decisions will be faced by a "jame duck" government, and the temptation of military men to make hay before the sun sets will be great—but worse things could have happened.

The outcome is certainly a compliment to Ghana's traditions of peaceful and mature political debate: a "revolt of the intellectuals" would not have got far in Uganda, for instance. And to the extent that he has maintained these traditions, General Acheampong emerges with credit. However, the abiding lesson which makes it worth looking at these events in detail is that the professional classes have demonstrated that they have muscles to flex. Next time a group of officers thinks of seizing power they will have to consider a new factor: will the professional classes lead the way? Lawyers and doctors led the professional side, with students providing much of the power in the scum, as it were. The lawyers have for years been urging a return to party politics—it is their game, after all—and last year the Bar Association passed a strong resolution demanding that a date in 1978 be set, and rejecting any ideas of "union government".

But it was at the beginning of this year, shortly after celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the coup, that things really began to go sour for the Acheampong regime, which had up to then a good deal to recommend it. A severe food shortage—people actually starving in places in the north—was the main cause. Much of it could be blamed on two years of drought, but there is no doubt there was also mismanagement. The students protested, and the Government reacted vigorously: in March, General Acheampong closed all the three universities and ordered the students to go into the country and help to grow some food. (There were later well-based but unconfirmed reports that two students were killed in disorders in Kumasi.) This led to the first of three doctors' strikes. Senior men at the Legon medical school were worried about their students' examinations, for which distinguished external examiners had already come out to the country. Their memos were un-



General Acheampong: he has emerged with credit.

answered and they were unable to see any of the military rulers. So they stopped work. Almost immediately the universities were reopened. The Government claimed it was giving way not to the doctors but to pleas from religious leaders and from the Asantehene (or king) of the Ashanti.

There was more trouble at the universities, and the second doctors' strike arose because two professors at the medical school, who had been involved in the first imbroglio, were suddenly "retired". Again there was apparent success. The men were reinstated in the wisdom and magnanimity of the Government, according to a later statement.

Other senior professional men were also mysteriously "retired", including the Chief Justice and the governor of the Bank of Ghana, and this led to protest stoppages by lawyers and bank clerks. It was at this time—towards the end of May—that an attempted coup ended in a bungled effort to take over Broadcasting House in Accra. Nothing official was said and rumours about this and the retirement of luminaries and draconian decrees provided penalties of five years in prison for rumour-mongering.

The organization that now brought things to a crunch was the Professional Bodies' Association. This was originally set up simply to administer items of property in Accra and bring into being a club for professionals; represented on it were doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, planners, surveyors, chemists, accountants and veterinary surgeons.

Towards the end of June it turned political almost revolutionarily—and passed an extraordinary strongly worded resolution, condemning the Government for incompetence and corruption, demanding that it resign before July 1, and threatening to strike if it did not.

The Government did not give in to this ultimatum—there was surely never a chance

that it would. However, in a dawn broadcast on July 1, General Acheampong did make a conciliatory gesture in promising to hold within nine months a referendum on the sort of civilian government Ghana wished to have.

This did not satisfy the professionals and things now became very tense, with widespread stoppages by lawyers, doctors, chemists and others. Twice electric power failed throughout the country, perhaps as a warning by engineers. Petrol stations ceased to work for some reason. There was a strike at an oil refinery because medical attention was not available.

Stories of "chaos" were probably exaggerated, but things were undoubtedly on a knife-edge. Soldiers broke into medical quarters at Korle Bu hospital on the outskirts of Accra and hurled furniture out of the windows. There are reports of two doctors being severely beaten.

On July 7 the Government deprived the organizations of their legality by repealing the Professional Bodies Registration Decree, and also froze their assets. The allegation was that some unnamed foreign power had "funnelled huge sums of money" to them.

Two days later the Government issued a "stern and final warning" to all professional groups to return to work within 24 hours. It cancelled all army leave and promised it would not shirk its responsibility to maintain law and order.

In the end ultimatum gave way to negotiation, and Ghana good sense produced a compromise. General Acheampong, who has always said that military rule would not govern for ever, made a concession in spelling out an exact timetable for a handover to the civilians within two years, and the professionals have gone back to work. But things will never be the same.

Kenneth Mackenzie

In the last decade, an active philosophy of anti-socialism has achieved intellectual seriousness, and even respectability, for the first time since socialism, in its various forms, became the dominant force in world politics.

I do not refer simply to the more systematic criticism which has been applied to the way in which communism-socialism can be shown to have worked in the countries where it has been put into operation—notably Russia and China.

Nor do I mean only such resistance as has developed to the broader and apparently softer compromise by lawyers, doctors, chemists and others. Marxism or Euro-communism, or to socialism as it is now understood by the majority of the National Executive Committee.

Far more important is the fact that a coherent philosophy of anti-socialism is now directed just as vigorously against even the tenets of social democracy.

Those who believe that society can, and should, be organized to dispense social justice collectively between groups and individuals, and that this can be done efficiently and in a genuinely democratic political framework, are now as systematically opposed by an alternative philosophy as those who are called left-wingers. It is the intellectual energy of the attack on the idea of social democracy which is the most significant aspect of the new intellectual opposition to socialism.

For at least 50 years, socialism has been largely unchallenged philosophically. I do not mean by this that it has in practice been in the ascendant for all this time, or that it has lacked effective political opposition; far from it.

The adaptable Conservative Party in Britain was remarkably able in delaying the advance of the Labour Party's socialism, and in stigmatising socialism as neither pleasant nor respectable until at least 15 years after the war.

In the Churchill-Macmillan years, the doctrine of pure socialism was still regarded as eccentric and as an outsider's political creed. Yet this success was achieved not by the effective opposition of a counter-philosophy but largely by drawing on tradition to present the then existing order of society as the norm.

It now needs a leap of the imagination as high as that required for an insight into Victorian England to bring back in the mind's eye the Macmillan years. There were a time when political Conservatism still lived off the hump of old social attitudes towards class, property and individual responsibility and on the tactics of adopting such parts of the Labour Party's anatomy of social welfare as would seem to assist the retention of office by the Conservative Party.

In place of a systematic anti-socialist philosophy, the Tory Party relied on the reflex attitudes of patriotism and tradition, and on slogans about enterprise and freedom versus the dead hand of bureaucracy. Any idea that the Conservative Party should preach a sharply opposed creed to the Labour Party's collective socialism or that the Tory Party should promise to do better than socialism in promoting the welfare of the people by a sharply different system based on the market economy would have seemed dangerously dogmatic.

The business of the Conservative Party was to preserve the stability of society so that the existing distribution of property should be as little disturbed as possible and this was thought to require full-hearted acceptance of the welfare state and the mixed economy in the form that these had been bequeathed by the Attlee government, while pretending that socialism wasn't really a credible kind of politics at all.

The Conservative Party's own long tradition of legislating to promote social welfare naturally encouraged this approach.

Ronald Butt

If socialism has failed, what is the genuine political alternative?

Today, however, the Conservative Party is being challenged to accept an alternative philosophy, and the leadership of Mrs Thatcher herself is one aspect of that challenge. In the past ten years, as social democracy could increasingly be judged by its results and failures, the economic doctrines which had been ridiculed as the publications of the Institute of Economic Affairs have gained a new respectability, and new converts.

Friedman and (more philosophically, less mechanistically) Hayek have become prophets to whom a new school of political intellectuals pay respect, and to whom even the Labour Chancellor pays some regard.

With the election of the Conservative Party's first government, after many failures, the attempt to make a moderate kind of socialism work was widely discarded, and the earlier period of Mr Heath's administration was seen as a real attempt, until it lost confidence in its own original ideas, to wean society from socialism to a new notion of personal responsibility.

Finally, the election of Mrs Thatcher, with Sir Keith Joseph sounding a much louder trumpet in the same cause (for which Mr Enoch Powell had once been a lone voice crying in the wilderness) seemed to promise a new intellectual challenge from the Conservative Party to the basic premises of all varieties of socialism.

This challenge is now backed by a formidable body of intellectual opinion among economists and political thinkers, which is a quite new development. The motivation for this is twofold.

First, it has increasingly seemed to many people that socialism has now achieved so tight a grip on the life and government of the nation at the expense of individual freedom that if it is not halted, and to some extent reversed by a genuine alternative kind of

politics, it will march on to a total dominance that cannot be reconciled with personal freedom.

Even the anti-Marxist socialism of Mr Roy Jenkins, or let us say Mrs Shirley Williams and others of their school, is increasingly seen as tending inexorably in that direction, whether they will this to happen or not, simply because of the power it gives, to the state and the bureaucrats against the individual.

Secondly, there has increasingly seemed to be evidence that social democracy simply does not work because it delivers sub-standard goods to its consumers. It would need a very stalwart defender of the social system who could say, for instance, that either the health or the education services inspire much confidence in their users—who are the overwhelming majority of the people.

As the social fabric of the nation appears in many respects to be strained near to breaking point, the question naturally arises: if it does break, what happens next?

These I think are the philosophical impulses that really underlie those of Mrs Thatcher's attacks on socialism, Marxism/communism that her opponents (and even some of her Tory critics) find shrill of "right-wing".

When Mrs Thatcher sounds her clarion call which appears to her critics to make no proper distinction between the communists, the Trotskyists and the democratic socialists, she is clearly not saying that all those respectable figures who surround Mr Callaghan at the apex of the Labour Party have any sort of sympathy with the socialist left: far from it.

What is at issue is the increasing dependence on the welfare state—which was one point she stressed most in her recent Panorama interview. What I think really underlies Mrs Thatcher's view of socialism (in which she reflects a growing body of intellectual

opinion) is a conviction that the system of state care for every individual and for every situation is bound (with the best will in the world) to lead eventually to some form of bureaucratically imposed scientific socialism, or "communism", for one of two reasons.

If socialism is successful in creating an effective structure of state care for every individual and for every situation, it will in the end lead eventually to some form of bureaucratically imposed scientific socialism, or "communism", for one of two reasons. If socialism is successful in creating an effective structure of state care for every individual and for every situation, it will in the end lead eventually to some form of bureaucratically imposed scientific socialism, or "communism", for one of two reasons.

If, on the other hand, social democracy is a failure because it cannot deliver the goods, as because it cannot by its nature solve the problems of public accountability and accountability (and there is at least some evidence to support this view we may be presaging the kind of social integration and disorder out of which Marxism might leap a power.

These are the intellectual perceptions which have driven many Conservative... (The leader, albeit cautiously, among them) to wish to exchange the Tory rhetoric of the fifties to a more substantial alternative philosophy in the seventies. But it is true that social democracy has failed, at least in the sense that it has failed as a system of government.

If it does fail, what next? If we conclude that it is likely to fail in any of the ways suggested here, is it really practical politics for the Conservative Party to offer a genuine alternative? And if so, what Conservative Party really has the will and the inclination to attempt this? I shall discuss this and the lessons that can be drawn from the experience of social democracy in Britain so far in a further article next week.

Deformed babies: the question of responsibility

Injuries suffered by babies in the womb account for a relatively small proportion of total accidents. But the status of the unborn child has been a key consideration in the work of the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury. This is partly because laws governing injury to the foetus are in principle and inconsistent in effect.

Under the Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liability) Act, 1976, a mother whose negligent driving involves her in a crash while she is pregnant may be liable to pay damages to her child if it is subsequently born injured. Yet no such right is available to a child injured in the womb by a punch from a drunken husband. And under the abortion laws a mother may in some circumstances deprive her potential child of life with impunity, provided she does so before it is born.

Further confusing the picture, if a foetus is aborted early enough, medical researchers are allowed to experiment on it during the two or three hours of life that may be remaining to it.

The royal commission has made clear its misgivings about establishing actions for civil wrong (tort) in the field of antenatal injuries, as under the 1976 Act. The Act may well be repealed in the light of the commission's final recommendations.

The Scottish Law Commission

has said that Scottish law probably gives a child a right to damages in respect of harm caused to it before birth. It cites a principle in the equity of the law that a foetus, provided it is subsequently born alive, is treated as though it has already been born whenever that is to its advantage.

But the English Law Commission has rejected that approach. It is thought by some commentators to have had in mind the difficulties of accommodating with the abortion law any idea of the foetus having rights of its own. What, for example, would be the position of a mother whose baby was injured in the course of an unsuccessful abortion attempt?

Mr Jonathan Beetham, director of the Royal Anthropological Institute, has made a study of the status of the unborn child. He says the legal inconsistencies reflect a clash

of two social ideals. Fierce public debate of the kind engendered by the recent attempt to ban the abortion laws will continue for as long as the clash is unresolved.

On the one hand, he argues, the Christian notion of the individual soul or essence still permeates modern secular culture, and lies behind the unease on abortion. On the other hand, it is detrimental to family life, and to a woman's chances of fulfilment, for unwanted babies to be born.

The commission is to propose replacing the right to sue for damages for many kinds of accidental injury with the right to automatic compensation under a huge "no fault" injuries insurance scheme. Apart from ending the uncertainty, delay and expense of legal actions, the proposal could help to avert a potentially disastrous clash of legal

principles regarding the unborn child. But the issue of congenital disability highlights a broader difficulty faced by the commission, because of the uncertainty over whether defects at birth are the result of internal influences on the foetus or the "natural" result of faulty biological development.

Supporters of Britain were abandoned, for purposes of compensation, the distinction between congenital disabilities which a physical cause attributable and those for which the cause is not identifiable. Would that mean that it should also abandon the distinction, as the social provision for victims was concerned, between accidental injury or physical or mental disability any kind?

Neville Hodgkinson

Social Policy Correspondent

Taking stock of our wildlife heritage

There are several reasons why the time has come to take stock of the work now going on in the British Isles into safeguarding many species of wildlife, and into preventing destruction of the countryside. It was exactly 30 years ago that the first national strategy for nature conservation was prescribed, recognizing that the pressures on land use were causing a decline in wildlife populations and were destroying habitats of those plants and animals.

The philosophy underlying conservation remains the same today: "to preserve and maintain as part of the nation's natural heritage places which can be regarded as reservoirs

for the main types of community and kinds of wild plants and animals represented in this country, both common and rare, typical and unusual, as well as into preventing destruction of the countryside. It was exactly 30 years ago that the first national strategy for nature conservation was prescribed, recognizing that the pressures on land use were causing a decline in wildlife populations and were destroying habitats of those plants and animals.

This effort to identify areas worth safeguarding has resulted in 150 places being declared official national nature reserves and more than 3,500 sites designated for their special scientific interest. Voluntary conservation organizations have also established important reserves without statutory protection. Yet the most authoritative survey so far, published today in two remarkable

volumes entitled *A Nature Conservation Review*, states in the introduction that over the past 20 years "human pressures on the land of Britain have caused a rate and scale of attrition of wildlife and habitat even greater than that foreseen in 1947".

The review has been compiled by Dr Derek Ratcliffe, chief scientist, Nature Conservation Council, embracing scores of professional and part-time scientists.

A photograph of a delicate lilac-shaded anemone called the Pasque Flower, a plant of chalk and limestone grasslands now threatened through des-

truction of its habitat, is the frontispiece to the first part of this impressive survey.

This is a reference guide of a different kind to 735 sites chosen as a matter of priority for safeguarding as part of the review. Part one of the review examines the factors taken into account in selecting a site which can range from a fraction of an acre to many thousands of acres in size. The essence of nature conservation is to identify the widest range of conditions of coastlands, woodlands, lowlands, grasslands, heaths and scrub, open waters, peatlands, upland grasslands and heaths, and artificial ecosystems which demonstrate the variation in

wild flora and fauna. Descriptions of the locations selected for review include the size, diversity of the plant and animal life, rarity, fragility, recorded history, potential value, and beauty, and so forth.

Such characteristics are difficult to assess. There are no established standards for defining many of these features. For instance, birds as a group attract a great deal more interest generally than do spiders, and the more colourful wild flowers and rare orchids arouse more enthusiasm than do mosses or minute liverworts. While science may regard all these things equally, prag-

matically it is necessary to attach more importance to some groups than others.

Many years of painstaking research by teams and individuals has led to the establishment of records of bird populations, reptiles, mammals, freshwater fish, butterflies and moths, and so on. Inventories of species of vegetation similarly range from trees, shrubs and flowering plants to a bewildering variety of lichens, fungi and algae.

The review explains the range of ecological variation influencing the distribution of the wildlife. Thus the scientist, or curious amateur has a guide to conservation sites that is as precise as the good food ones for the traveller.

More places may be added to the list prepared by Dr Ratcliffe eventually when the data for them is gathered, as exists for the 735 sites accorded priority. The report on each location in the second of the volumes reveals the extensive studies needed in reaching an assessment of importance for a particular place.

A worrying note emerges in a short foreword to the publication from Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Peter Shore, whose departments for Environment and for Education and Science carry responsibilities on the plan-

ning and research in the conservation field.

Acknowledging the importance of this account of a nation's heritage of wildlife and its habitats, they add that neither government nor landowners are committed to action on particular sites disclosed. But they believe the Review will be a valuable aid to planners and managers in reaching decisions about future use of rural land.

Pearce Wiles

A Nature Conservation Review, Vol 1 £35.00; Vol 2 £25.00; Cambridge University Press.

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After shadows, the substance of office

Yesterday, you will recall, I left the Shadow Cabinet gazing into a clouded mirror and trying to catch a glimpse of who would be sitting where around the table in Number Ten when Margaret Thatcher forms her first Administration. Regular readers, start here.

My informants tell me that the Home Office could well go to Sir Geoffrey Howe (widely tipped, you will note, on many mounts or to Francis Pym. Then again, Sir Geoffrey might be given the Foreign Office, but not before he has been offered to Edward Heath (who will not accept it), to Lord Carrington (who would like it) and to John Davies (who currently has but the shadow of it).

If Sir Geoffrey and Sir Peter Rawlinson (to whom Mrs Thatcher owes nothing, but see yesterday's Diary) do not become Lord Chancellor, that office, I am told, will surely go to Lord Hailsham who held it before, with considerable distinction.

The Tory leader's advisers seem agreed that James Prior has been promised the Employment portfolio, though there are one or two who think it might go to Sir Geoffrey. It is rumoured aboard Morning-

Cloud that Mr Heath would like it, but if he will not join the team as Foreign Secretary, it is hardly feasible that he would enlist as Employment Secretary.

In proposing incumbents for the five offices of State around which Mrs Thatcher will build her first Cabinet, my informants agree that some notable names have been omitted. What, they wonder, of Peter Walker (still out in the cold) and of Geoffrey Rippon (in on the outside of the gate and the other good things of Stratford), both very senior members of the last Conservative Administration?

Many a slip...

Which is all very well, but (as thousands of you have called to point out) it presupposes that Mrs Thatcher is going to win the Election. If her performance at the recent Coningsby Club annual dinner is anything to go by, victory is far from assured.

It is reported that she treated the dinner, those elite and cerebral members of the Conservative Party, like sixth formers in a general paper class. Asked civilized questions, she sought to score points off her hosts in reply. Her reception was far from rapturous.

As one member said afterwards, "if she is like this now, what is it going to be like when it is PM?"

All things bright and beautiful

When I heard that the Gloucester Cathedral Treasury was not to be opened in time for next month's Three Choirs Festival but rather on October 23, I was naturally relieved. As usual, my fears were unfounded.

The Treasury, which is a gift from the Goldsmiths' Company and has cost nearly £40,000 in the building and fitting out, is in fact ready to be filled with church plate and assorted goodies.

The Dean of Gloucester tells me that "the opening day will be the commencement of a long period during which generations to come will rejoice in seeing the beauty so long hidden".

The site of the new Treasury is in the Sylepe, described by the Dean as "a dark, some passage, through which people could slip in or out of the cloisters"—though why they should wish so to slip remains a mystery both to him and to me.

Asked to write an essay about what she would do if she were monarch, Rachel, aged 8, of Hamlet primary school, Dulwich, began: "I woke up this morning and found myself cuddling Prince Philip. So I realized I must be the Queen."

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Slogan expert waxes lyrical

How many extra copies of *The Times* were sold because of Ken Muller's ingenious slogans will never be known, but I saw that his brain children caused much buzzing around railway station posters.

Best of the bunch, I thought (and so did the Design Council who gave them awards) were "Prose without the Cons" and "We supply the mind, we'll supply the matter".

The clever campaign dreamed up by Mr Muller goes on, but now under new auspices. Mr Muller himself has changed advertising agencies and is also expanding some of his talents on providing the lyrics to songs.

I have just been listening to his Jubilee offering, "Who's de Great in Great Britain?" has been recorded by a We Indian reggae band, although it ducks answering the question in the title it offends Queen Elizabeth II, the Conqueror, Harold Wilson and "de Sunny Jim man" possible contenders for honour.

Why the West Indian idiom? "We (Mr Muller and Ray Can his music man) thought we examine what learning ain't 1065 and all that must be fit to the children of immigrant families in Britain today," Mr Muller explained.

"Love to you all—but who about PLR?"

Mr Thomson says that if writers do this, throughout a country, it would be a new way to the prime target for propaganda—the Liberator.

He doubts if there would be any danger of any author being accused of defacing public property. By signing the books, writers would be increasing, not lowering, the value of the library stocks, he tells me with friendly logic.

My legal adviser in the argument provided the signature on a message do not obliterate the text.

Sign of the time

The novelist Eva Figgis, who as I reported on Tuesday has put into her new book an unprecedented plea for Public Lending Right, has most emphatically thrown a large pebble in the pond. The ripples lap against my office door all the time.

Among those who wish Miss Figgis well is Mr Kenneth Thomson, general books editor of *The Times*. He tells me how, some years ago, he explained to a visiting American publisher writer the intensity of feeling that the PLR issue generated. The American, finding a library copy of one of his books in a friend's flat, signed it, adding:



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THE POLICY OF SURVIVAL

The Government won their confidence motion last night but that is not to say that the House of Commons has confidence in the Government or that the Government have confidence in themselves. The events of the past couple of weeks have damaged the Government more than anything since the pact with the Liberals. In particular, they have been damaged by the failure to secure a phase three of Incomes Policy and by the reluctance of the Cabinet to support the policies of senior ministers.

The rule of the Cabinet, like the rule of Parliament, is occasionally true but usually a myth. The major policies of Government are obviously not formulated in Parliament though Parliament can break them. Nor are they formulated in Cabinet which is a committee of over twenty people dealing rapidly and often inadequately with a large agenda. Major policies are sometimes formulated in the Cabinet committees, the members of which, by a ridiculous and unimposed convention, are kept secret, and in less formal discussions between the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues.

When true Cabinet government occurs the motives and the results are usually bad. Cabinets can intervene in the search for political popularity, or to limit the power of a feared or unpopular colleague, or out of a fear of definite action. Very seldom do cabinets intervene in order to strengthen policy. More often they intervene in order to weaken it, in order to impose on less responsible ministers.

The Cabinet stopped the Chancellor from issuing a White Paper on incomes policy. They refused to allow the Foreign Secretary to make even the smallest commitment of British Forces to a Rhodesian peace-keeping solution. Against the wishes of Mr. Varley, they intervened to avert a possible Drax B contract without obtaining a rationalization of the power plant industry. In each

case they intervened for the purpose of weakness and with the motive of popularity. In all three cases they were wrong.

This is damaging to the process of reputation of the Government. It is damaging to the Prime Minister because it seems that he either cannot control his Cabinet or goes along with its weakness. It is damaging to the ability of the Government to continue to govern. Senior ministers have to make choices. They have to enter into commitments in which risk is involved. It is always easier to do nothing, but if senior ministers accept the rule of doing nothing as their guide to conduct, government becomes not only ineffective but contemptible. Those Ministers who led the Cabinet revolts against their colleagues bear a heavy responsibility for lowering the reputation of the administration.

Equally important is the failure to secure a phase three of Incomes Policy. This is important not because it is an economic catastrophe but because it was the central objective of the Chancellor's strategy and in seeking that objective, he has failed. Mrs. Thatcher made yesterday a penetrating analysis of Mr. Healey's inconsistency. He always has a policy, but his policies succeed each other like card tricks, as each recurrent policy fails.

It was always unlikely that a significant phase three could be secured, and even if it had been, it would probably have broken down before its year was up. Had the Chancellor taken this view, and accepted that a phase three would either be unattainable or useless, the actual failure could have been passed off as a matter of little importance.

That was not, however, Mr. Healey's view and it was not Mr. Callaghan's. They believed that a phase three was absolutely necessary to their economic policy, and they did everything in their power to achieve it. Their efforts broke upon the rock which was cemented in place by the sense of injustice which any incomes policy generates after it has been in

operation for a couple of years, particularly an incomes policy tailored by Mr. Jack Jones and the advantage of his own members at the expense of everyone else.

The surge of wages which normally follows the ending of an incomes policy experiment will almost inevitably push up unemployment. Businessmen are talking fearfully about pay increases and pay explosions, almost as though they were bound to pay any wages which the trade unions happen to demand, and were not free agents in the matter. Businessmen will have to learn to say "no". If businessmen do not pay awards which are not justified by economic conditions, and cannot even be financed inside the present rather loose monetary policies, they will suffer heavy losses, and they will deserve to do so. If trade unions push wages above the market rate they will create unemployment for their members; they will deserve to be blamed for that.

Last March the Liberals had reason to give the Government the chance to carry out policies which the Government believed in and the Liberals also believed in. At the centre of these policies was the attempt to make incomes policy last for a third year. In voting for a Government which does not have an effective incomes policy any longer, the Liberals are voting for an economic policy in which neither they nor the Government believe though it may well be the right one.

It is essentially the economic policy which the Conservatives have been advocating: a policy of limitation of growth of the money supply as the central means of containing inflation. So long as incomes policy was thought to be the main theme of economic policy, there was reason to keep the Labour Party in power because the Labour Party is in a stronger position to conduct an incomes policy and to negotiate with the trade unions than are the Conservatives. But if our defence against inflation is to be monetary policy, then it would be better for it to be conducted by a Government which both understands it and believes in it.

The expulsion of MPs

From Lord Harnham-Nicholls

Sir, I have been disturbed to detect a feeling in the "Corridors at Westminster" that MPs should use the Report of a Select Committee to expel at least one of their elected colleagues.

It would have to be a much more authoritative body than a non-judicial Select Committee Report to convince me that a constituency's choice, made at a properly conducted election, should be so easily negated.

To give publicity in the form of a Report, to a branch of conventions and accepted standard of Parliamentary conduct, which eventually the voters can take into account, is one thing, but to push this to the point of expulsion which can for a period decide the make-up of Parliamentary membership carries too many dangers in these days of minority government and single figure votes.

A decision from the Courts of Law is another matter. Proved guilty with a prison sentence—after full facilities for defence have been available—are well known grounds for expulsion which can for a period decide the make-up of Parliamentary membership carries too many dangers in these days of minority government and single figure votes.

Particularly in this case where the parties concerned claim that they were never questioned on vital matters, which appear to have influenced the "Select Committee" as to the terms of the censure included in their Report.

In the absence of another meeting of the Select Committee where full freedom is given to give unbridled evidence in their own support to the parties concerned, then the Government's decision merely "To take note" of the Report would seem to be the fairest way of dealing with the matter—pending the voters' views at the next election.

Yours, etc.

HARNHAM-NICHOLLS,

House of Lords,

July 20.

The Marlborough papers

From Professor J. H. Plumb

Sir, Professor Holmes (July 15) is wrong to think that signed letters pleading for the Marlborough papers to be deposited at Churchill College, Cambridge, for the sake of having them on my own doorstep. I did so for obvious and powerful reasons that have little to do with either selfishness or sentiment.

The Library is understaffed and overworked. Professor Holmes will recall the long years that it took for the Portland and the Egmout papers to be properly catalogued and made easily available to eighteenth century scholars. In an ideal world it would be excellent to have all eighteenth century papers in one library, but this can never be so.

Scholars using the Marlborough papers will have to come to Cambridge, as Professor Holmes himself has done, or to look at the papers in Sir Robert Walpole's archive deposited in the University Library, as well as other collections, some of which are already in Churchill (i.e. Emile Drax MSS). Scholars have to go to Harford for the Cowper papers, to Oxford for the various collections, and a score of other places.

Placing the Marlborough papers in the British Library will not bring his peregrinations to an end. And it is to the scholars' advantage that his ideal world is not the only one. The burden on the British Library is eased. Churchill has an archivist, Mr. Correll Barnett, a scholar of military history who has written about Marlborough—an ideal custodian. The Churchill Library is spacious, never overcrowded, and in consequence there are no time-consuming delays which, for so much of its own, afflict the British Library.

I cannot remember any outcry when the Locke papers went to Bodley, or when the papers of John Locke were moved to the Bodleian. And quite rightly so, the housing and servicing of great manuscript collections must be shared amongst a number of well-run repositories, and in that category Churchill is a strong contender.

Yours truly,
J. H. PLUMB,
Christ's College,
Cambridge,
July 18.

Keeping theatres alive

From Mr. Hugh Jenkins, MP for Farnley (Labour)

Sir, The call upon local authorities to acquire unprofitable theatres is one to which many have responded but other authorities have been discouraged from following their example for two reasons. First, there is not enough large-scale "product" to fill the buildings throughout the year, and secondly the Government has never made it clear that it is ready to go into partnership with local authorities who are willing to fulfil their civic and artistic responsibilities.

The first need may be met, in part, by giving the Theatres Investment Fund extra money and a firm decision that a readiness to undertake eventual touring will be a condition of financial support in future.

The recent establishment of the Theatres Trust provides an instrument for the fulfilment of the second need. The Arts Council has always rightly regarded itself as the means of Government artistic patronage, and in London it has been best to shoulder the task in the absence of any alternative. The Government has made it clear that the Theatres Trust cannot look for financial support from the state, but if this policy could be reconsidered I believe that a basis for the survival of theatres outside London (and possibly in London) could be found in partnership between local government, private investment, central government support and private benefaction.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS,
Deputy Chairman, Theatres Trust,
House of Commons,
July 19.

Trade union immunity under the law

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA

Sir, When will the British public learn to understand that there is no salvation for Britain until the special privileges granted to the trade unions—the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 are revoked? Mr. Robert Mowbray is probably right when in his recent book he writes that "the Liberals who blithely passed a Bill drawn up by the first generation of Labour MPs in keeping of an electoral promise quite literally had no idea what they were doing".

But they were soon unmistakably told. A. V. Dicey presently spoke of the Act of 1906 as having conferred "upon a trade union a freedom from civil liability for the commission of even the most heinous wrong by the union or its servant, and in short conferred upon every trade union a privilege and protection not possessed by any other person or body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate. The law makes a trade union a 'privileged' body exempted from the ordinary law of the land."

And in 1925 another great jurist, Sir Paul Vinogradoff, again emphasised that "the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 conferred upon the union a freedom from civil liability for the commission of even the most heinous wrong by the union or its servant, and in short conferred upon every trade union a privilege and protection not possessed by any other person or body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate. The law makes a trade union a 'privileged' body exempted from the ordinary law of the land."

There can indeed be little doubt to a detached observer that the privileges then granted to the trade unions have become the chief source of Britain's economic decline. It is an illusion to believe that a Labour government is in a better position to deal with the unions. It is no use suggesting to them moderation when they do all that harm by exercising their chartered rights.

A Labour government cannot touch the sacred charter which is the authorization of all this licence. The public hardly yet understands that the power to revoke the union's immunity is in the hands of the government.

Yours, etc.,
F. A. HAYEK,
Urachstrasse 27,
D-78 Freiburg i. Br.,
July 14.

Changing apartheid

From Professor K. L. Manchester

Sir, May I as a British subject living in South Africa suggest in response to Lord Chalfont's recent letter to this country what I believe to be the most effective means by which the West can seek peacefully and constructively to oppose and change apartheid. This is by massive aid for African education.

As Lord Chalfont observes there are many white South Africans who are well aware that change must come and fervently pray that change may come peacefully. But they are a tiny minority. The vast majority of white South Africans are not so easily convinced. They are not so easily convinced that change must come and fervently pray that change may come peacefully. But they are a tiny minority. The vast majority of white South Africans are not so easily convinced.

Those of us who wish to see black South Africans take their part in the affairs of South Africa have to accept that the average black by comparison with the average white is at present ill equipped to do so. Only massive educational aid begun as soon as possible can remedy this situation.

Yours faithfully,
K. L. MANCHESTER,
Department of Biochemistry,
University of the Witwatersrand,
1 Jan Smuts Avenue,
Johannesburg,
South Africa,
July 6.

Blasphemy as a crime

From the Reverend H. A. Williams, CR

Sir, I have not read the poem which led to convictions for blasphemous libel. But I believe Lichenberg's remark to be of fairly wide application. A book which is not an appeal to look into it, then obviously, what looks back out is not an apostle.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. WILLIAMS,
Community of the Resurrection,
Midfield, West Yorkshire,
July 15.

From the Acting Editor of Gay News

Sir, Whilst Gay News' intentions in publishing Professor Kirkup's poem were ruled "irrelevant" by the trial judge, we should like to see an important view of the public debate that has followed the case.

As we told critical readers at the time—months before Mr. Whitehouse initiated proceedings—we take the poem to affirm Christ's divinity, crucifixion and resurrection, and to tell of a centurion who, rejected by the Church as a homosexual, yet finds salvation through Christ. The use of sexual imagery in such a context has evidently shocked a number of Christians who have been unable to look seriously again at what they immediately dismissed as mere obscenity.

Whilst we fully accept the legal consequences that flow from anything we publish, we do not only consider of course, we do not, do so flippantly—this our offence was blasphemy but, rather, heresy in that we reaffirmed what we take to be Christian belief in a way unacceptable to our prosecutors.

In his letter today (July 20) your correspondent John Brabry RA alleges that Gay News is attempting to republish the poem which was the subject of the recent blasphemy action brought by Mary Whitehouse. John Brabry is completely incorrect in his allegations. We are well aware that it would be a most serious consequence of court and therefore criminal behaviour, if we were to republish a poem that has been found to be blasphemous and on no account would Gay News be involved in the law of this nature.

Frankly, we are very surprised that you should have published this extremely serious allegation in *The Times*. It is the practice of Gay

News to ensure that any allegations involving criminal conduct are checked and rechecked both with the person alleging the criminal behaviour and also those against whom the allegation has been made. We have no record that you did us the courtesy of checking whether Mr. Brabry's charges were correct and in the circumstances we should be grateful if you would publish a letter as a refutation of the matters contained in Mr. Brabry's letter.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MASON,
Acting Editor, Gay News,
14 Norwood Gardens,
Greyhound Road, W14,
July 20.

From Mr. Nicholas Walter
Sir, John Brabry alleges that he has received "from Gay News" a request to support a reprint of James Kirkup's poem "The Love That Dares To Speak Its Name" and comments that it is "ugly and profane" and "comparable to entering a church and defecating upon the altar" (July 20).

He seems to have read the poem as carefully as he read the request. The former may not be true or good or beautiful, but it really isn't as bad as he says, and the point is whether the consenting adults should be able to see and read the most objectionable work of art and make their own minds about it, rather than resigning critical judgment to the criminal law and the latter had nothing whatever to do with Gay News but was clearly marked with the same name and address as this letter.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS WALTER,
134 Northumberland Road,
Harrow,
Middlesex,
July 19.

From Mr. P. J. Allery
Sir, To test the legality of their protest against the Gay News blasphemy verdict should not your anti-censorship correspondents be required to say whether or not they similarly protested against the breach of the peace sections of the current Racial Discrimination Act?

Yours, etc.,
P. J. ALLERY,
55 Crystal Palace Road, SE22.

Adam Smith and Marx

From Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, Mrs. Thatcher's structures on the basis of Harvard and Chicago (July 18) reveal that her own knowledge of Adam Smith (and of Marx) is of a rather rudimentary kind.

In fact all important ideas in Marx derive from Adam Smith (sometimes embellished with the refinements introduced by David Ricardo). The difference is mainly that Marx expresses everything in the emotive language of a German Romantic philosopher trained in Hegelian dialectics. (Hegel himself was much closer to Mrs. Thatcher in his general philosophy than to Marx or the Marxists.)

This is true in particular of historical materialism, the essence of which lies in the proposition (as put by Mrs. Thatcher) that "economic change lies underlie all other change in human history". As a great German scholar of Adam Smith, Professor Recktenwald of Nürnberg University (of West Germany) emphasised in a recent book, more superficial readers of the *Wealth of Nations* overlook the fact that his treatise has a dual character. One part is a theoretical or philosophical treatment of history which shows the evolution of human societies as consisting of four stages—a society of hunters, shepherds, agriculturists and finally traders and manufacturers. The other part relates to the laws of operation of the market economy of society, the market economy. It is to him that we owe the idea that the prevailing modes of production determine the nature of social institutions, the form and extent of property rights and the nature of the relationships between men in society and their equality or inequality. In fact, any careful student of Adam Smith who has read the *Communist Manifesto* will recognise how grossly the ideas contained in the latter were borrowed from the former.

Smith also was the originator of the labour theory of value, which is the central core of Marx's theory—not only in the sense that the value of commodities depends on the quantity of labour embodied in them, but in the more fundamental sense that labour is the source and origin of all wealth. In Adam Smith's actual words, labour was the first "price" of material things. It was not by gold or by silver, but by labour, that all the wealth of the world was originally "purchased." Moreover, he asserted emphatically that the power which the possession of material wealth confers is "the power of command over all the labour, or over all the produce of labour, which is then in the market." (*The Wealth of Nations*, Book I, Chapter 5.)

It is true that Adam Smith, unlike Marx, did not speculate on what further stage of development of society would replace the society of "traders and manufacturers" (which Marx called capitalism); nor did he anywhere say (to my knowledge) that the market economy was the ultimate stage of development of human society.

Finally, Mrs. Thatcher fails to make any distinction between the ideas of Marx and the practices of present day "Marxist states". Marx certainly did not envisage that Socialism meant a society of "cruelty, misery, callousness, misdeeds, new crying inequalities". He imagined that the establishment of Socialism would mean the withering away of the State. It would end the exploitation of man over man, and only through the power of physical force, in contrast to Mrs. Thatcher he looked forward to a society in which complete individual freedom would prevail. He may have been naive, but he should not be held responsible for Mrs. Thatcher's "first—more than Richard Wagner was responsible for Hitler.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge,
July 19.

Discovery of penicillin

From Major-General A. N. T. Mowbray

Sir, In Paris the Val-de-Grâce Military Medical Museum includes a fascinating exhibit of the work of a young French army medical officer, Kress Duchesne, who in 1897, at the age of 23, first discovered the antibiotic action of penicillin, more than forty years before the discoveries by Fleming, Florey and Chain.

Working under the celebrated Professor Roux at Lyons, Duchesne on December 17, 1897, submitted his thesis entitled "La Contribution à l'Étude de l'Antagonisme entre les Moisissures et les Microbes". This thesis clearly demonstrated the therapeutic possibilities of penicillin. Duchesne died of tuberculosis at an early age and his researches were not followed up.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. T. MOWBRAY,
No 2 Bracken Road,
Sutton,
Sussex.

Ice cream in Germany

From Professor W. H. Frischauer

Sir, Mrs. Susan Moore's Germans who were puzzled by Spike Hughes' reference to "Geförone" (sic) cannot have ventured far south of Düsseldorf. In my native Vienna during the first thirty summers of my life, I consumed gallons of Geförone—the word is split and pronounced with an "a" at the end. Yours faithfully,
WILHELM FRISCHAUER,
45 Ackerstrasse 10, Berlin,
St. John's Wood, NW5.

Mrs Whitehouse knows?

From Mr. Jonathan Harper

Sir, I noticed in your report of the World Chess Championship, in the edition of *The Times* I received (July 10), that Fochsch "has an extra pawn". Does Mrs. Whitehouse know about this?

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN HARPER,
Thorncliffe Vicarage,
Cumbria,
Barncliffe, Nr. Keswick.

THE POST OFFICE SHOULD BE SPLIT

Almost no subject, if letters to the Editor are any guide, produces and provokes greater public interest than the Post Office. As the biggest single employer in this country, with a range of services which affects almost every aspect of our working and private lives, this is perhaps only to be expected. In the case of telephones and telecommunications the industry has coped with gigantic technological changes in the past several decades and an explosion of demand. Yet many customers feel that they get a markedly less responsive service than, say, from a television rental company.

On the postal side of the Post Office's operations, we have the paradox that the service has declined in quality continuously in recent years, while at the same time what is offered compares very favourably with anything in other major industrial countries. The main recommendation of the Carter Committee is that the two central parts of the Post Office's operations should be split. On almost every ground this conclusion should be endorsed. The kind of management, or financing, or industrial relations, or methods required for telephones and telecommunications on the one hand and for the traditional postal services on the other have almost nothing in common. While quite separate businesses can in principle be managed together in one conglom-

merate, the huge size of the labour intensive postal side of the post office and the heavy involvement of telecommunications in a capital intensive industry at the frontiers of advanced applied technology are factors which argue for the full attention of a separate and specialized management for each aspect.

Implicated in the very existence of the Carter Committee and running through the whole of its report is disappointment that the high hopes of the 1969 reconstitution of the Post Office have not been realized. By hiving off the Post Office, until then a Whitehall department, the then Government hoped to create a situation in which greater commercial reality and discipline would be injected into the workings of the Post Office. The fact that, in essentials, the Post Office is still run as if the change had not taken place and as if the chairman of the Post Office was still a Permanent Secretary is not entirely the fault of the Post Office itself. Much of the blame lies with politicians and with Whitehall.

In this the Post Office has shared experiences with many other nationalized industries. One of those like Rolls-Royce, which came into the public sector as fully fledged commercial undertakings, Whitehall has not been successful so far in developing the sort of arms-length relationship which allows ultimate ministerial

responsibility to be combined with actual operational independence for the public corporation in question.

The Post Office, however, cannot escape direct responsibility for the decline in its standing with the public in general. When it was part of Whitehall it was covered by a strong and splendid tradition of public service, rooted in Victorian origins. It might have been expected that its reconstitution as a separate public corporation would heighten this sense of service to the public.

Again, however, in common with other nationalized industries, like British Rail, there has been a cumulative invasion in recent years that priority has not been given to producing and marketing a service, or a product, designed to meet the requirements of a market at a price which consumers are prepared to pay. The impression, on the contrary, has been that the primary concern has been with technical and administrative considerations, with the convenience of the Corporation and with the problems of containing its own industrial relations. The public often feels that the combined result is then passed on at whatever price comes out of the equation on a casual "take it or leave it" basis. Engineers, financiers and labour relations experts are important. But so is marketing. In many nationalized sectors we do not get enough of that.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GARRETT, Hon. President,
Saffron Walden Constituency Liberal Association,
Old Crown House,
Lindell,
Dunmow,
Essex,
July 16.

Saffron Walden Liberals

From Mr. John Garrett

Sir, Mr. Edinger's opinion (July 14) of the attitudes of Saffron Walden Liberals to the agreement with the Government is interesting but requires correction at one or two points.

First, it is certainly true that Mr. Edinger has been a valued and distinguished helper in the past and naturally it is regretted that he felt it necessary to withhold his support from us at this time, particularly in view of the high opinion he says he holds of the Liberal candidate.

However, with respect to Mr. Edinger, he has not been an activist in this association for many years and is hardly qualified to make generalisations about the local electorate's political attitudes.

Bearing in mind the extreme pressures put upon us by the well-oiled and well-heeled Tory machine (11 imported professional agents and bus loads of supporters to make crowds for Mrs. Thatcher) we believe that 25 per cent of the votes cast was a creditable result.

Contrary to Mr. Edinger's opinion, our canvassing returns showed a steady increase in understanding and acceptance of the agreement, as presented by the candidate.

Defective products

From Mr. Robert Pirrie

Sir, Commenting on the joint report of the Law Commission and Scottish Law Commission, "Liability for Defective Products", your Legal Correspondent states that "at present, the right to claim damages for injury is normally subject both to having to show a contractual relationship between the person injured and the person sued, and having to prove that the manufacturer did not take reasonable care in producing the article in question". With respect, and at the risk of being considered a legal pedant, this is not an accurate summary of the existing law, certainly not of the law of Scotland.

The test of liability for negligence is whether the person sued owed a duty of care to the person injured; and such a duty will be held to exist where injury may reasonably and probably be anticipated if the duty is not observed. The existing law does not require the person injured to prove the existence of a contractual relationship with the person sued: a manufacturer is liable to the consumer if it is reasonably foreseeable that lack of reasonable care in the preparation of goods may cause injury to the consumer.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PIRRIE,
The Firm,
Moore Road,
Strathblane,
Glasgow,
June 16.

Sootlit exhibitions

From Mr. Bernard Dunstan, RA

Sir, Having suffered for years from the fading or darkening of spotlit exhibitions, I would like to support the letter from Mrs. Bryant (July 11) on the Fabergé show. But perhaps it is time the whole question of gallery lighting was brought up. All painters know that a picture looks best, and is seen at its best, in the light it was painted by, preferably clear, even daylight, which incidentally costs nothing at all and is universally available even in our climate.

If artificial light is necessary it should have as far as possible the same qualities of evenness, clarity and inconspicuousness. Unfortunately the modern lighting systems using spotlights which many galleries have adopted in recent years are of the type which produce a variety of lighting works of art, creating uneven illumination, pools of light surrounded by dimness, glare, and harsh shadows.

It is curious that modern technology has resulted in standards of lighting in some of our major galleries which, in the opinion of many practising artists, are well below a reasonable standard. Examples could, I am afraid, be cited from many recent displays at the National Gallery, the British Museum and the V. and A. as well as the Fabergé show which Mrs. Bryant mentions. It is a pleasure to go into some of the rooms in these galleries which are still daylight, and to see works of art illuminated with clarity.

Yours faithfully,
DUNSTAN,
10 High Park Road,
Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

Machine tool survey says 61 pc are 10 years old

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

When an arts graduate has to learn the hard facts of industrial life

isolated from normal life, has its own built-in motivations, and creates as apparently terminal targets objectives that in fact are merely the beginning. The system is certainly more at fault than the individuals, like Paul Giamatti, who are

Bankruptcies at 6,700 last year

Personal and business bankruptcies last year matched

The Department of Trade and Consumer Affairs said in its annual bankruptcy report for 1976, published yesterday, that the number of failed companies shows that builders retained their traditional position, heading the failures list with 1,554 trading bankruptcies.

Retailers came second with 1,122 failures, followed by 469 road haulage, taxi and hire car companies and 305 cafés, public houses and clubs. Estimated assets of failed companies and individuals totalled just £24m, leaving deficits over liabilities of £91m.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.1
2	-1.3	1.0	3.2
9	-7.8	-7.0	-3.4
6	1.3	0.0	-0.2
5	7.6	5.5	4.7
9	3.1	2.0	0.8
7	120	300	98
0	1.2	1.5	2.5
4	13.8	13*	13.0*
0	400	—**	+736

All forecasts are in constant prices seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977/second half 1973 season at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the second half 1977/second half 1973 season are forecasts for the second half of 1977 multiplied by two. The forecasts are in 1974 prices.

The forecasts by the Treasury, the NISER and LBS are based on the assumption of unchanged policies. The forecasts by H, MG and P & D assume changes in policy. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in difference forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model and data.

The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice yearly; NISER, four times a year; LBS, three times a year; H, MG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

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Pet food makers hold monopolies but not against public interest

By Patricia Tisdall

Pedigree Petfoods and Spillers have both been found to hold a monopoly in the supply of cat and dog foods. However the report issued yesterday by the Monopolies Commission, after almost two years of investigation, finds that the monopolies are not against the public interest.

The report finds that the exceptionally high returns on capital achieved by Pedigree, a division of the Delaware-based family-owned Mars group, are because of its "high level efficiency" and do not stem from monopolistic exploitation of the market.

Pedigree's profit as a percentage of capital employed has averaged at 46.7 over the four years to 1975 compared with an average for all manufacturing industries of 16.2 per cent.

But its average of 7.1 per cent on return on sales over the same period was somewhat below the 7.7 per cent average for manufacturing industry although higher than the 6.5 per cent average for the food industry generally.

Spillers' average return on capital employed at 19.2 per cent and its average return on sales of 6.4 per cent were considered moderate compared with the food and manufacturing industries as a whole.

In neither case did the commission find profit levels that were adverse to the public interest.

In making the reference, in July 1975, Mr John Methven, then the Director General of Fair Trading, commented on the high level of advertising for pet and dog foods. He said that if a great amount of advertising expenditure was being made in relation to turnover this could be a barrier to entry by other companies.

The commission has found that advertising spending by

both Pedigree and Spillers is largely concentrated on their higher priced brands and are not unusually high.

Advertising expenditure as a percentage of sales for cat and dog foods at 3.5 compares favourably with, for example, toothpaste where the advertising to sales ratio is 17.1 per cent.

While it finds no fault with the scale of advertising operated by the two companies, the commission comments that advertising at such a high level must represent some obstacle to suppliers wishing to enter the market or to enlarge their share of it.

At the same time it found that suppliers other than the two companies examined have in fact increased their share of sales since 1972 from 17.1 per cent to 21.5 per cent.

Pedigree argues that earlier steep levels of advertising were needed to make pet owners more aware of the advantages of prepared pet foods generally as an alternative to scraps.

Pedigree Petfoods has about 30 per cent of sales. Spillers was about 30 per cent.

Other points considered by the commission included restrictive practices and discounts.

On prices, the report concludes that there is no evidence that Pedigree has used its influence on its competitors to maintain its pet foods prices above the level that would prevail in the absence of any price leadership. In fact Spillers, the smaller of the two pet food suppliers, has said that in order to better return on capital, it would raise its prices more if it were not restrained by its larger competitor.

Cat and Dog Foods is available from H&M, price £1.50.

Talks to set up money management courses

By Margaret Stone

Mr Denis Davies, Minister of State for the Treasury, is to meet representatives from the savings institutions on Monday to discuss the possibility of their cooperating with the Government in helping finance and develop a programme for a Money Management Association which will encourage money management education in schools.

Inspiration for the Money Management Association comes from the National Savings Movement which is looking for a new role to play once the existing civil service support staff are withdrawn next March as part of the Government's economy measures.

The Government has expressed interest in the proposed association and is prepared to commit £250,000 out of its estimated budget of £1m. The other £750,000 it is hoped will come from the banks, building societies, unit and investment trust industries, finance houses and insurance companies.

Most of these institutions already have well-developed educational services. (The Bank of Information Service, for example, sends out 500,000 copies of its banking booklets each year.)

Initial reaction from all the savings groups so far has been lukewarm and most of their senior members resent that the Government has given them only a very sparse outline of what the association would do. The teaching unions, on the other hand, with whom the minister has already had contact, are enthusiastic about the proposals for the association. All have given it their support. They welcome, in particular, the independence that such an association would have from the individual savings organisations.

FINANCIAL NEWS

ERGO to treat waste of East Rand mines

By Desmond Quigley

Slimes dams (waste material) owned by (Marshall and Gwelo) two gold mines in the Union Corporation camp, are to be treated by the new East Rand Gold & Uranium Company (Ergo), now going public.

Marshall is to receive 31,200 shares in Ergo and Gwelo 28,800 shares in Ergo at a cost of R2.49 each. This is a discount of 28.8 per cent to the price at which the new Ergo shares are being offered to the public, in return for granting Ergo the right to remove and treat the slimes dams.

Ergo is to treat the slimes

prospectus stated that the initial capital expenditure of about R140m should be fully recouped five years after the start of production, which many observers believe is conservative.

Elsewhere in the Union Corporation group, both St Helena and Bracken dropped the total amount of ore milled while the grade also fell.

As with the other groups that have so far reported, mines in the Union Corporation and General Mining camps suffered from the introduction of the 11-day fortnight with productivity falling and overtime costs rising.

Buffelsfontein increased pre-tax profits substantially from R9,240m to R14.4m after increasing uranium revenue from R1.85m to R6.04m.

Although uranium production had remained steady, the company obtained higher prices for sales during the June quarter as well as being paid for uranium delivered to the West Rand Consolidated which stopped milling ore from surface dumps.

With year-end pre-tax losses down to £157,000 from £593,000, Twinlock appears to be back on the road to recovery. Turnover rose from £15.7m to £17.2m in the six months to February 25 and the profitable trading of last year's second half has continued.

However, the full year's losses were softened by profits of £143,000 from an associate—a figure about which the Twinlock auditors have certain reservations.

Because of an inability to obtain adequate information they are "unable to express an opinion" on the share of profit and on the investment in the associated company amounting to £952,000.

A note to the annual report accounts shows that £45,000 was paid to three former directors, including Mr R. Burton, former chairman and managing director, on the termination of contracts.

Citicorp, B'kAmerica both make headway

Citicorp, the United States financial consortium, reports that its earnings after tax for the second quarter of this year amounted to \$108.2m (about £63.6m), an increase of 4 per cent from the \$103.3m earned in the same period in 1976.

Citicorp's consolidated operating earnings after tax for the first half of 1977 were \$200.2m, up 3 per cent from \$194.7m in the same period in 1976.

Net income, including securities gains and losses, was \$104.1m in the second quarter compared with \$102.8m a year ago and \$88.5m last quarter.

Citicorp's consolidated operating earnings after tax for the first half of 1977 were \$200.2m, up 3 per cent from \$194.7m in the same period in 1976.

BankAmerica Corporation also reports continued strong earnings for the first half of 1977. The president, Mr A. W. Clausen said that consolidated income before securities transactions was \$175.9m, up 17.8 per cent from \$149.3m for the first six months of 1976.

For the second quarter of this year, the bank's net income before securities transactions rose 18.2 per cent from \$78.8m to \$93.1m.

Pirelli dividend safe

Pirelli, the Italian rubber and cables concern will continue dividend payments and should be able to guarantee an unchanged 80 lire payout next year.

Pirelli, chairman told shareholders. Repeating earlier assurances of future dividend payments, Signor Pirelli said the group should maintain the dividend on the basis of normal management, providing no unforeseen factors affect profitability. He said that although the group could have paid a higher dividend for the year to April 30, it preferred to set aside part of the profits to cover future dividend payments.

Philip Morris record

Philip Morris the American tobacco group reports record sales, net earnings and earnings per share for both the second quarter and the first six months of the year.

Mr Joseph Cullman 3rd, chairman said: "The results mark the 52nd consecutive quarter that our company has recorded such increases over the comparable period of the preceding year. Turnover for the second quarter was \$1,329m (about £781.7m) an increase of 24.2 per cent against \$1,065m in the same period last year. Net earnings rose by 26.7 per cent to \$85m against \$67.2m for the second quarter of 1976.

Honeywell margins up

Honeywell Incorporated says that its second quarter operating margins in the computer business were much better than in the same month a year ago and substantial new orders con-

tinued to flow in. The company's second quarter operating margins in the computer business were much better than in the same month a year ago and substantial new orders con-

Cyanamid optimistic

Cyanamid of America says it expects a good earnings gain in 1977 over the 1976. It explained that the headway will result from gains of new pesticides and continued improvements in its medical, chemical and formica laminates businesses.

Double dose of misfortune sends Fairey into a tailspin: board passing final dividend

By Ray Maughan

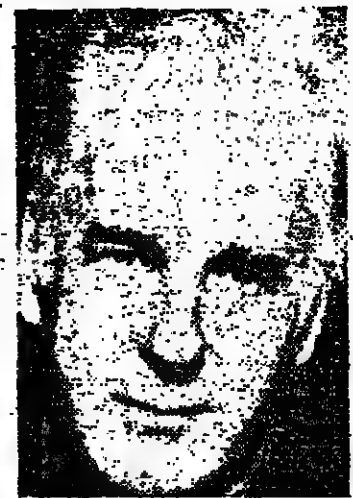
Shares in Fairey, the marine engineering group, have been a particularly poor market of late. Down 16 1/2p at 49p yesterday, they have fallen 32 per cent since Friday and although dealers have complained that trading in this stock is particularly volatile, it is clear that the buying, which saw the shares up to 85p after a bright interim forecast, has unwound particularly fast after the annual results.

Profit before tax and exceptional items slumped from £492m to £339m but the board, headed by Mr R. W. Holder, has "given special consideration" to the continued carry-forward of learning and setting-up costs associated with aircraft.

The market, so rumour has it, is convinced that the group has cleared the decks to surrender to a bid. Anyway, the directors remain "confident in the future of the company and Trislander of which over 750 have been said but they nevertheless consider it prudent to minimize this item from the accounts."

The upshot is a £232m write off as an exceptional item which leaves net profit after tax at £1m against \$414m.

The subsequent delay should



Mr R. W. Holder, chairman of Fairey.

Whatever the market's dissatisfaction with the results, it is clear that Fairey has suffered a double dose of misfortune. About the time that Fairey was anticipating higher profits for the full year, it fully expected to sign substantial contracts to deliver bridges and aircraft before the year end.

The subsequent delay should

have fallen in 1976-77 into the current year. Worse, stocks were accumulated against the contracts to cover difficulties associated with high technology products, and interest charged soared by £126m over budget.

Stocks in the engineering division, however, will be reduced as a result of orders now received worth over £12m, but the chairman warns shareholders that aircraft stocks are still "much too high and will take some months to bring back to normal levels, despite indications of an improved rate of ordering."

As to the future, the group still faces acute problems in Belgium while the transfer and retraining of staff takes place and the task of aircraft stock reduction is described as "formidable".

Tris Engineering is suffering from work conditions in the process of being improved. The plan is to "do it well" and "do it fast". Although the problems now appear well documented, a multiple of over 12 on state earnings suggests that the price is still vulnerable. With a final dividend, the interim dividend of 1.54p offers little yield compensation and the shares may not recover too fast until the final is restored.

LRC's results well above market estimate

By Our Financial Staff

LRC International, the glove, contraceptive and lingerie group, reported pre-tax profits of 3.1 per cent to £7.1m in the year to the end of last March on the back of a 27 per cent rise in turnover to £37.3m.

The profit figure was well above outside estimates and the shares held steady at 89p despite a sharp fall in the FT index. A final gross dividend of 3.3p is being recommended, making a total of 5.275p gross for the year, to give a yield of 7.76 per cent.

The shares are selling at seven and a half times fully diluted earnings of 9.04p a share.

The main profits advance came from the United Kingdom, partly helped by the injection of Sanitas into LRC Industries, which brought with it a stronger marketing penetration.

LRC Industries increased its pre-tax contribution from £1.23m to £2.74m, while Sanitas increased pre-tax profits by £30,000 to £164m.

The major benefit from this reorganization came from the strong Sanitas presence in

supermarkets which has helped to increase the sale of LRC

However, Pharmax Medical turned in a loss of £224,000, after a profit of £139,000 the previous year. The ethical pharmaceuticals made a profit in the region of £500,000, but this was more than wiped out by a write-off of sales of MSA as well as provisions for uncollectable debts.

North America has done better than expected with a profit rise from £854,000 to £1,17m.

With the Government sponsored contraception campaign continuing in India, London Rubber Company (India) increased profits from £163,000 to £245,000.

The European operation also did well, but the Hoffmann-Richborough group saw profits slide from £817,000 to £601,000.

The group has changed the basis of stock valuation with the result that the figures for 1976 have been restated showing an increase of £282,000 as the pre-tax and net attributable profit levels.

Wood's dealing loss

Heavy losses on forward dealing on the London Metal Exchange, pushed the S. W. Wood non-ferrous metals group into the red in the 12 months to March 31.

Operating profits more than doubled from £460,000 to £1.1m, more than recouping the previous year's decline.

However, with a loss on forward dealing on the LME of £143m, compared with nil last year, the group showed a pre-tax loss of £460,000, before tax credits of £320,000.

However, the board shows its confidence by raising the gross payment from 532p to 76p. Of the losses, a very small part is proportionate to the decision to provide in the accounts for losses on the maturity of contracts between the year-end and the preliminary results now reported.

Stocks quote news

Backed by bigger profits for the half-year to February 28, the directors of Robert R. Stockfords (Manchester) say that they expect to make a further increase in the price of the Stock Exchange suspension of the group's quotation.

Turnover rose from £1.53m to £1.98m and pre-tax profits from £162,000 to £226,000. The interim payment rises by a maximum to 4.16p gross. The

Third-quarter

sales tumble

In spite of Harold Ingram's sales expanding from £5.4m to £8.04m, including exports, up from £694,000 to £1.16m, pre-tax profits fell from £448,000 to £1,500 in the year to April 30. The gross dividend, however, rises from 3.95p to 4.25p.

Mr Harold Ingram, chairman of this knitwear manufacturer comments on the "very disappointing" figures. Half-way through the third quarter there was a "sudden, sharp drop" in sales in the United Kingdom outlets Ingram supplies.

BOLIVIAN STATE OIL

Bank of America and Grindlays are forming management group to syndicate seven-year loan to Yacimientos Petroliferos Fisqueros, the Bolivian State Oil Co. The loan will bear interest 18 points above Interbank Euro-dollar offered rates.

SUDAN LOAN

ECGD has guaranteed repayment and availability of funds for \$4.1m loan which Citicorp International Bank, acting through Citibank, has made available to Public Electricity and Water Corporation of Sudan. The loan is for diesel generators at the Fort Sudan.

The Union Discount Company of London Limited

At a Meeting of the Board of this Company held yesterday, 20th July 1977, the Directors declared an interim dividend of 8 1/2p per £1 Unit of Stock on account of the year ending 31st December 1977 (1976-77). This interim dividend will be paid on 1st September 1977 to Stockholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business on 5th August 1977.

The exceptional fall in interest rates in the early months of the year, followed by relatively stable conditions thereafter, has enabled the Company to earn profits for the half year ended 30th June 1977 which have surpassed those of any comparable period. As a consequence the Company's resources now stand at a record level.

In the absence of any unforeseen circumstances the Directors expect to recommend a final dividend which would make a total distribution for the year equal to the maximum permitted under current legislation.

The Union Discount Company of London Ltd
London: 78-80 Cornhill, London EC3V 3NT. Tel: 01-426 7941
Edinburgh: 24-26 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7NS. Tel: 01-226 5335

Cold douche from Courtaulds

By Our Financial Staff

Concerns over the City reaction to the gloom spread by S. Arthur Knight, chairman of Courtaulds at the annual meeting in London's Wigmore Bar.

It was not told that Courtaulds' fibres were picking up along with many other companies in textiles, and it was given no reason for thinking that in this year in March, next the group would make a sort of profits analysis, as going for their gross margin past £120m before tax against the £80.9m made in 1976-77.

No textile observers are scaling down their estimates to possibly no more than £75m this year, which would be a big setback.

Shareholders were told that trading conditions in the textile industry were worse than in the second half of the year just passed. Some plants have started short-term working.

For good (or bad) means the chairman says that the declining trend in the United Kingdom cannot be encouraged for some time. Nor is the hot that profits in the first half this year could be as much as 30 per cent up as good as seems.

In 1976-77 Courtaulds made pre-tax profits of £21.8m in the first half year and £59.1m in the second six months. So even if Courtaulds makes next year's profit as good as the first half, it is to get anywhere near the 1976-77 figures.

The share price slid 10p to 116p and would have shed more for the thought that Courtaulds is a case of recovery postponed but no more.

Mitsubishi progress

Mitsubishi Corporate Japan's largest trading house reports that its net income for the year ended March 31 is sharply by 15 per cent to £69.8m from £126.8m a year ago.

CHARTER CONSOLIDATED OVERSEAS N.V. (Netherlands Antilles)

Notice to holders of French Franc 7 1/2 per cent Guaranteed Bonds due 1978

Bondholders are notified that copies of the accounts of Charter Consolidated Overseas N.V. for 1976 will be obtained without charge to the holders of the bonds.

Charter Consolidated Limited, 40 Holborn, W.C.1, London, E.C.1

Registered Office: Fushimi-ku, Kyoto, Japan

20 July, 1977

Three-nation trade tour for Mr Dell

By Peter Hill

Opportunities for British companies to further business in three leading Latin American countries are to be discussed by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, during a three weeks tour of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela next month.

Mr Dell will visit Mexico first to have talks with senior ministers about economic and trade policies. He hopes to build on the 2000 visit resulting from visits to the United Kingdom in the past few years by presidents and ministers from Latin American nations.

Venezuela, the United Kingdom's second largest export market in the area, is seen as providing considerable opportunities for British industry. Britain recently developed a trade surplus with Venezuela and exports this year are running 50 per cent higher.

In Brazil, the United Kingdom's largest Latin American export market, British companies are already heavily involved in development of the steel industry and railways.

£20m deals won by state industries

By Peter Hill

Britain's state industries have won £20m worth of overseas consultancy business in the past three months. Many of these contracts will provide opportunities for other United Kingdom companies to export capital plant and equipment.

The Post Office won its largest ever telecommunications consultancy contract to assist the development of the Libyan telephone cable network, while the British Postal Consultancy Service has won the biggest contract in its 11 year life to design a new postal complex in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh.

Transmark, British Rail's consultancy concern has won contracts in Kuwait, Taiwan, Australia, the Netherlands, Brazil, Bangladesh and Spain. The National Coal Board is one of a consortium of British and Australian companies which has been awarded exploration rights by the Queensland state government.

British Steel Corporation (Overseas Service) last week secured a £12m contract

WAGES

The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment:

	(1) hourly (July 31, 1972 = 100)	(2) average earnings (July 31, 1972 = 100)	(3) change in (1) over 5 months annual rate	(4) change in (2) over 5 months annual rate
1976				
May	211.7	259.5	16.3	
June	216.5	261.2	11.1	
July	218.0	263.1	13.3	
Aug	219.1	267.2	12.2	
Sept	219.2	268.1	12.0	
Oct	219.5	269.0	8.0	
Nov	220.7	272.2	7.7	
Dec	221.5	277.1	17.5	
1977				
Jan	223.8	278.1	14.2	
Feb	224.8	278.7	9.9	
March	225.2	283.8	10.0	
April	226.0	283.1	7.4	
May	226.8	286.3	11.4	
June	228.4	n/a	n/a	
p provisional				

Business appointments

Board changes made at Rio Tinto-Zinc

Mr R. S. Walker has been named as a director of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation. Mr D. A. G. Monk has resigned.

Mr W. K. Hall has been named managing director of Holland, Hansen and Cubitts, responsible for all construction operations in the United Kingdom. Mr R. S. Groves and Mr R. A. Schillford become directors. Mr Hall will continue to be responsible to Mr A. Osborne, who has been named chairman.

Mr D. W. Elliott has been appointed managing director of Cubitts International and also becomes a director of Tarmac International. He succeeds Mr R. A. Buchanan, who is leaving the company.

Mr P. L. Young has joined the board of Ready Mixed Concrete. Mr F. D. Ferryman has been appointed director-general of Finance in the National Coal Board. He succeeds Mr R. H. Newman, who has retired.

Mr H. C. Hart has been elected chairman of Jamaica Sugar Estates.

Mr J. P. Evans, chairman of Lamson Industries, has additionally

been appointed a senior vice-president of Moore Corporation.

Mr W. M. Nichols, managing director of Lamson, will take over responsibility for Lamson Industries and Moore International BV companies in Europe, Africa and Australasia.

Mr Russell George-Andrews is to be joint chief executive of the More O'Ferrall Group with Mr Rory More O'Ferrall.

Professor Bernard Weiss has been appointed chief scientist to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from December 1 in succession to Sir Charles Percival, who is retiring.

Mr Brian Ward has become a director of FC Finance.

Mr Andrew Morrison-Corley has been made director and general manager of Chinese International Underwriters. Mr Alastair Tomlin and Mr Alan Tang also become directors.

Mr D. J. Gevisser has been elected to the board of Primrose Industrial Holdings.

David Daykin becomes a director of IDC Property Investments.

Mr A. J. Cooper is to become a director of Status Discount.

Mr Tom Dinning has been appointed director and manager of Craven Tasker (Northern).

Mr D. A. Beese has been made financial director of R. A. Lister Aggregators.

Mr H. Seabrooke has become a director of Hawker Siddeley Electric Africa and managing director of Hawker Siddeley Africa (Switzerland), succeeding Mr J. A. Bennett who has retired.

Mr Philip Bolloom has been made deputy chairman and Mr William Davidson a director of Johnson Group Cleaners Properties.

Mr David Wycliffe is now a director of Prodyrite.

Mr John Eastingwood has been appointed director of Joseph Lamb and Sons.

Mr A. Margulies has been named president of Time Products and Mr Marcus Margulies has taken his place as chairman. Mr C. D. Sacerdot joins Mr W. Margulies as a vice-chairman.

Daily Mail and General Trust Limited

Statement by Viscount Rothermere, Chairman

Our Company has again increased its net revenue compared with that of the previous year, and the value of our investments including investment funds has risen from £40 million to £49 1/2 million. The asset value of the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares, after allowing for the Preference Capital, has risen from 39p to 48 1/2p. I should like to thank those who have worked hard to achieve this result, and to those who have invested in the Company for the confidence they have placed in it.

The overall income has increased by 13% from our subsidiary by 10%, and from the investment portfolio by 16%. The earnings per share, after providing for taxes and the Preference dividend, are 15.5p compared with 14.1p in 1976. A tax adjustment for which we can now take credit makes the overall earnings per share 17.2p. An interim dividend of 3.92p per share was paid in February, and the final dividend will be 7.512p, making the year's total 11.444p per share, the maximum we may pay under the present regulations. A total of £1,153,680 will have been paid out in dividends, leaving £576,785 retained for expansion.

Being reasonably liquid, our Company was able to take advantage of the high interest rates and to anticipate a recovery in the market by purchase of equities at advantageous prices. I am happy, therefore, to be able to report that our net revenue for the year, after all expenses and taxation, rose by £313,907 against that of the previous year to a record £1,760,465.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Courtaulds puts paid to attempt at rally

Wedgwood buying china-to-gifts companies for around £2m

Despite two attempts at share price, finally succumbed to a third consecutive day of losses. With the efforts to moderate the share price, the session began on a note but quickly reversed to a point where the index was just 0.5 off at the close.

A gloomy review of profits from the chairman of Courtaulds, brought another day of losses. The index fell 16.17 points to 1,617.3. The Bank of England also intervened to help the pound, but the index fell 16.17 points to 1,617.3.

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sticking point on the way down over the last few months. Should it be breached this time most would not be surprised to see 420 or lower quickly reached.

There was a brighter picture in the afternoon, however, as the index recovered to unchanged or slightly firmer levels. By the close some medium and long maturities were showing gains of around one-eighth of a point.

After the afternoon news from the meeting Courtaulds shares were quickly marked down and by the close they stood 11p lower at 116p.

Elsewhere among the "blue chips" most stocks ended up to 7p below their best level of the day. Typical was ICI, which lost 5p to 383p after touching 390p. Others in re-

tract were Glaxo, 7p to 543p, Tube Investments, 3p to 360p, GKN, 7p to 221p, and Fisons, 3p to 335p.

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sticking point on the way down over the last few months. Should it be breached this time most would not be surprised to see 420 or lower quickly reached.

There was a brighter picture in the afternoon, however, as the index recovered to unchanged or slightly firmer levels. By the close some medium and long maturities were showing gains of around one-eighth of a point.

After the afternoon news from the meeting Courtaulds shares were quickly marked down and by the close they stood 11p lower at 116p.

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Another day of losses

SURVEYORS VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE

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ASSOCIATED OFFICES PARIS BRUSSELS AMSTERDAM & JERSEY

HIGH & DRY

Really Dry Gin



STOCK	Price	Dividend	Yield	STOCK	Price	Dividend	Yield	STOCK	Price	Dividend	Yield	STOCK	Price	Dividend	Yield
AT&T	100.00	1.00	1.00%	IBM	120.00	1.20	1.00%	Microsoft	150.00	1.50	1.00%	Apple	180.00	1.80	1.00%
General Electric	90.00	0.90	1.00%	Westinghouse	80.00	0.80	1.00%	Rockwell International	70.00	0.70	1.00%	Boeing	60.00	0.60	1.00%
Johnson & Johnson	110.00	1.10	1.00%	Pfizer	100.00	1.00	1.00%	Merck & Co.	90.00	0.90	1.00%	Novartis	80.00	0.80	1.00%
Procter & Gamble	75.00	0.75	1.00%	Kimberly-Clark	65.00	0.65	1.00%	Wm. Wrigley	55.00	0.55	1.00%	Unilever	45.00	0.45	1.00%
Glaxo	35.00	0.35	1.00%	SmithKline	30.00	0.30	1.00%	Bristol-Myers	25.00	0.25	1.00%	Schering	20.00	0.20	1.00%
Amgen	15.00	0.15	1.00%	Genentech	12.00	0.12	1.00%	Amgen	10.00	0.10	1.00%	Novartis	8.00	0.08	1.00%
Novartis	7.00	0.07	1.00%	Roche	6.00	0.06	1.00%	Novartis	5.00	0.05	1.00%	Novartis	4.00	0.04	1.00%
Novartis	3.00	0.03	1.00%	Novartis	2.00	0.02	1.00%	Novartis	1.00	0.01	1.00%	Novartis	0.50	0.005	1.00%
Novartis	0.25	0.0025	1.00%	Novartis	0.10	0.001	1.00%	Novartis	0.05	0.0005	1.00%	Novartis	0.02	0.0002	1.00%
Novartis	0.01	0.0001	1.00%	Novartis	0.005	0.00005	1.00%	Novartis	0.002	0.00002	1.00%	Novartis	0.001	0.00001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0005	0.000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0002	0.000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0001	0.000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00005	0.0000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00002	0.0000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00001	0.0000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000005	0.00000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000002	0.00000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000001	0.00000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000005	0.000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000002	0.000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000001	0.000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000005	0.000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000002	0.000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000001	0.000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000005	0.0000000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00000002	0.0000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000001	0.0000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000005	0.00000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000002	0.00000000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000000001	0.00000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000005	0.000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000002	0.000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000001	0.000000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000000005	0.000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000002	0.000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000001	0.000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000005	0.0000000000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00000000002	0.0000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000001	0.0000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000005	0.00000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000002	0.00000000000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000000000001	0.00000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000005	0.000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000002	0.000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000001	0.000000000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000000000005	0.000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000002	0.000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000001	0.000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000005	0.0000000000000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00000000000002	0.0000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000001	0.0000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000005	0.00000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000002	0.00000000000000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000002	0.000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000002	0.000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000000005	1.00%
Novartis	0.00000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.000000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000000002	1.00%
Novartis	0.000000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000000001	1.00%
Novartis	0.0000000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000000000005	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000000002	1.00%	Novartis	0.0000000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000000001	1.00%	Novartis	0.00000000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000000000005	1.00%
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£5,000 + NEGOTIABLE

This is an interesting career opportunity for a highly competent Secretary, who has had considerable experience at executive level and who can confidently undertake a large amount of responsibility.

Assisting a busy Executive in the City, the successful applicant will possess a calm, diplomatic manner in dealing professionally with people, plus good organizing ability in coping with situations.

The position carries a salary completely negotiable in relation to experience, together with a luxury private office, and attractive benefits.

Please write in confidence, enclosing details of past experience, to:
Box 1903, J. The Times.

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to the Chairman and Administration Director of Save & Prosper Sales Ltd. This is a responsible and varied position with scope for initiative and administrative ability; the successful applicant should also possess good shorthand typing skills and be able to take minutes of meetings. The salary is negotiable according to length and relevance of experience.

A competitive range of employee benefits includes non-contributory pension and life insurance, BUPA, and L.V.s. The working environment and conditions are very attractive.

Applications in writing please to
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Confidential Secretary/PA

required for Mayfair Head Office of multinational company. Scope for working on own initiative. Knowledge of French an advantage. own office.

Write Box 1953 J, The Times

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FROM AROUND £3,750, PLUS BONUS

required for Managing Director of Public Company with pleasant modern office near Green Park Tube. Should be elegant and efficient with minimum 110 shorthand and good typing (IBM) and self-organizing (typewriter). L.V.s, non-contributory pension, and BUPA. Please write with full details of qualifications and previous experience to:

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34 DOVER STREET, LONDON W1X 4BX

Admin Typist/PA

Age over 30, required for busy company importing clocks and watches. Commonsense, initiative and ability to compose and type letters essential together with an interest in assisting with varied day to day problems arising at Director level. Steady work record. Salary £3,500 p.a.

Please telephone Mrs. Braschler
242 8899.

ADMIN. ASSISTANT RETAIL GROUP

Circa £4,000

We need a first class Administrator to assist our retail Group Co-ordinator in providing both a clerical and administrative service. This is a new post requiring diplomacy, tact, initiative and an ability to get on with people at all levels. Duties include processing, checking, drafting, and answering correspondence and controlling the administration of the Company's accounts. Ideally, applicants will have an understanding of figures and be able to operate a cash register. This position could suit an experienced Secretary who is looking for a more administrative role. We offer excellent working conditions in a new air conditioned office, flexible working hours, 25% staff discount on most merchandise and all the advantages you would expect from a large and successful company.

For more information please ring Janice Schell on 01-533 0277, ext. 3358.

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As PA/Secretary in a small, smart, well-run company, the successful applicant will be responsible for a wide range of duties, including correspondence, typing, and general office work. The position offers a good opportunity for career advancement. Salary £4,000 p.a.

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PR ASSISTANT/ TYPIST

Expanding young Company handling international project work. Intelligent girl with journalistic flair to assist with the company's PR and media relations. Excellent typing required for production back-up. Salary to £3,500 p.a.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA

for principal in leading team of consultants. Attractive country office near Swan. 50% L.V.s, BUPA, 3 weeks holiday. Salary £3,500 p.a. negotiable. Hours 9.30-5.30.

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A job with prospects! Good basic salary, plus 6% bonus. Immediate payment. Many big opportunities for promotion within 3 months. Excellent training on local area. P.W. within 6 months of joining. Power, 628 7491.

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£3,500 +

We are a leading business management firm, and are looking for a highly motivated and experienced Administrator to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

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MARKET RESEARCH

No shorthand necessary

£3,500 neg.

This is an opportunity to get involved in a major, and intelligent, person, aged between 20 and 30, who would like to work in a small office. This international company has some very major clients, and when the proposals and quotes are accepted, you will help to run the project through from start to finish. Full hours, and lots of initiative needed. Contact Mrs. Hilary Holloway, 01-493 3712.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE

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Have you the diplomatic and tact to deal with international clients and the drive and ambition to run an office where the Boss is away? As the Secretary to the Director of this small Sales outlet of a major firm company, you will have the opportunity of using your own initiative and initiative. Italian Age 25+.

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PERSONAL ASSISTANT

to the District General Administrator

to the District General Administrator. Starting salary £3,500 p.a. with a bonus of £1,000. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

25 'ish?

24-25 is the right age group for most of our 24 current Sec/PA vacancies in the City.

Salary range £3,500 to £4,500 p.a. (plus bonus). Telephone Premium Secretaries 01-533 0277 or 01-533 0278 before 6.45 pm and we will post the latest information and details of our current vacancies. ("wants and all") of all our top jobs and details of how to land the right one (any) without the usual series of abortive interviews.

THE MOST UNUSUAL JOB IN LONDON!

Working as a P.A. to the Secretary of the D.C. of the City of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

£4,000

P.A./SECRETARY (short-term)

work for two Directors of a City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

Senior Legal Adviser

Recruitment Consultants

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PR ASSISTANT/ TYPIST

Expanding young Company

handling international project work.

Intelligent girl with journalistic flair to assist with the company's PR and media relations. Excellent typing required for production back-up. Salary to £3,500 p.a.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA

for principal in leading team of consultants.

Attractive country office near Swan. 50% L.V.s, BUPA, 3 weeks holiday. Salary £3,500 p.a. negotiable. Hours 9.30-5.30.

STAFF BUREAU INTERVIEWERS

A job with prospects! Good basic salary, plus 6% bonus.

Immediate payment. Many big opportunities for promotion within 3 months.

Excellent training on local area. P.W. within 6 months of joining. Power, 628 7491.

Secretary to Sales and Marketing Director c.£3650

This is an attractive and highly responsible senior appointment with a major international construction company. It calls for a high standard of secretarial skills, coupled with considerable initiative, a mature outlook and good organizing ability.

As Secretary to the Board Director responsible for Sales and Marketing operations, it will involve close contact with company top management and clients throughout the world.

Salary will be negotiable around £3,650 per annum with excellent conditions of employment in modern offices, four weeks' holiday, 31p L.V.s, season ticket loan and other attractive benefits.

Write with details of experience to Position Number AGS 6134, Asda Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore candidates in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

AK ADVERTISING

SECRETARY

WEST END, c. £3,600

The Managing Director of British Transport Advertising Ltd., the world's largest of its kind, is looking for a very capable Secretary with first-class secretarial skills and administrative ability. In return for these the successful applicant's duties will involve her in a wide range of responsibilities.

Contributor to the company's success, there are opportunities for many secretaries for the promotion of positions. There are also free and reduced rates for travelling, and an excellent staff restaurant.

Applications giving full details of career and qualifications to:

MANAGING DIRECTOR
BRITISH TRANSPORT ADVERTISING LTD.,
77 NEWMAN STREET, LONDON W1A 1DX.

PA/SECRETARY TO MAIN BOARD DIRECTOR

LONDON, W3

£3,500+

This position calls for a person with a high standard of secretarial skills and administrative ability. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

Applications in writing please to
A. M. DICKINSON,
SAVE & PROSPER GROUP LTD.,
4, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, EC3P 3EP.

SECRETARY

part-time

Experienced person required as Social Secretary to a leading Industrialist.

Good educational and secretarial background essential and applicants must be used to acting on own initiative.

Location: West End, London.
Hours of work will be flexible approx 30 hours per week. Attractive salary negotiable plus generous holidays, superannuation etc.
Apply Box 1933 J, The Times.

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SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required for small progressive internationally orientated electronic equipment.

The applicant selected will have a pleasant personality, a good education, possess good secretarial skills, be able to work on their own initiative and be prepared to travel. A knowledge of French and/or German would be an advantage.

Salary to £3,300 + L.V.s. Write or telephone Mr Paul Dixon Product Resources (U.K.) Ltd., 35, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath Village, London SE3. Telephone 01-852 9401/2.

FINANCIAL P.A.

£4,750

City

This senior post calls for an unusual combination of secretarial skills and financial flair. Working directly for a senior executive, responsibility will include the preparation of a wide variety of business forecasts in addition to the usual secretarial duties. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

Good secretarial ability allied with a sound understanding of financial matters is essential. Ideally, the candidate should be in their late 20s, well groomed and articulate. In addition to a salary of £4,750 p.a., the successful candidate will receive a range of fringe benefits making this an exceptional career opportunity.

Please write Miss K. Wild on 01-429 4228 or write in complete confidence to: Human Resources, 28 Maddox St., W1.

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£4,000

High finance in the world of banking.

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Well, here is a job which is all that is required is a bright, energetic person.

Our clients have a genuine P.A. position available.

The person appointed must be a person of initiative and initiative.

Our clients have a genuine P.A. position available.

Please telephone Judith Scriven on 400 2900.

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Joie De Vivre

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If you enjoy life, have good secretarial skills, and speak French, PARIS awaits you.

The dynamic Director of a large international company needs a young Secretary with own initiative and confidence to work closely with him and help him maintain important clients. You will have a choice of work in Paris or London, and the ability to "hold-the-fort" when he is on his travels. Around £6,800 p.a. with excellent benefits.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants

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We are a small friendly German Company near Piccadilly Circus and one of our Directors and our Company Secretary are looking for a capable Secretary.

IF YOU ARE 24+, HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN, THINK YOU ARE WORTH A GOOD SALARY, INTELLIGENT, MATURE, ABLE TO WORK ON YOUR OWN AND WITH A GOOD TELEPHONE MANNER PLEASE CONTACT VANESSA DURHAM, 01-930 4504/9.

Director's Secretary

for

City Merchant Bank

£3,500 plus

If you have sound secretarial experience, initiative, and an interest in the world of corporate finance, you could enjoy an absorbing job as secretary to a busy Corporate Finance Director of an expanding merchant bank.

It doesn't matter how old you are, but you should be mature in personality. Working conditions and terms of employment are excellent and the above salary is negotiable if you are very good and have a lot of experience.

Please write or phone Sue Bird, Personnel Officer, 11 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1BB, telephone 01-533 6900.

Assistant Secretary

CHAIRMAN'S SUITE

Required for international Company based in the City.

The successful applicant, male or female, will be aged between 18 and 21 years, possess good secretarial skills and a pleasant personality.

We can offer excellent working conditions and a salary commensurate with the responsibility this position will demand.

For further information telephone 01-488 0806, extension 2596.

PA/Secretary

£3,521-£4,618 inclusive

To provide a full secretarial service to the Area Medical Officer for Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham Area Health Authority.

The post is demanding, and requires someone mature and capable, with excellent secretarial skills, administrative ability, and preferably some medical knowledge as well.

If you would like to know more please contact Mrs M. Russo at Royal Eye Hospital, St George's Circus or telephone: 01-825 1801.

Closing date 5th August, 1977.

SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

Chairman of leading City Company requires Secretary, preferably within 30-40 age group. This is a very interesting and varied job, which needs someone with pleasant personality, initiative, reliability and shorthand typing of a high standard. Excellent working conditions. Salary/Holidays by negotiation. Box 1926 J, The Times.

WEST BERLIN

Secretary/PA with fluent German, Director-level experience and excellent skills for Managing Director. Very negotiable salary plus good benefits.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Secretary for international Financial Controller of American Company. Excellent working conditions. Salary £3,500 plus generous fringe benefits.

MAYFAIR

Good typing, and a warm and friendly manner as well as poised needed for this interesting job with this small Consultancy. Light modern office, pleasant atmosphere and free lunches. Salary £3,500.

Please contact Jane Crosthwaite

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT

24 Beauchamp Place, SW3 7EL Tel: 581 2977

GENERAL VACANCIES

MARKETING MANAGER/ESS. A leading international company is looking for a Marketing Manager/ESS. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

DRIVER / CHAUFFEUR / EUSE. A leading international company is looking for a Driver / Chauffeur / Euse. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

COMMODITY MARKETS. E.C. A leading international company is looking for a Commodity Markets. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

WELL-EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS. A leading international company is looking for well-educated individuals. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

APPEALS ORGANIZER. A leading international company is looking for an Appeals Organizer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

GO-ALONG. A leading international company is looking for a Go-Along. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

COMPUTER. A leading international company is looking for a Computer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and to a high standard. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

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